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Thorburn's Seeds

1906



ESTABLISHED 1802.

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COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN-GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES

These assortments contain only the choicest sorts, and are sure to give satisfaction. The proportions are arranged to suit large and small gardens.

NAMES	VARIETIES	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
		\$5 By mail \$5.75	\$10 By mail \$11.50	\$18 By mail \$21	\$25
Beans	Refugee Green Pod	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Yellow Six Weeks		1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Refugee Wax	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Ne Plus Ultra	½ pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Pole Cranberry		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Challenger Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beets	Egyptian, Edmund and Columbian	of each 1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape (Improved)		¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Best Half-Dwarf		1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cabbage	Early Wakefield and Surehead	of each ¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Drumhead Savoy	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Private Stock Flat Dutch		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Red Dutch Stone-head, for pickling	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Carrots	Early French Forcing		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half-Long Stump-Rooted	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.
Celery	Fin de Siecle	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching	of ea. 1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Corn	Early Melrose and Early Cory Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Country Gentleman	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	3 qt.
"	Stowell's Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	3 qt.	4 qt.
Corn-Salad	Large-Seeded		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper Grass		2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumbers	Improved White Spine	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Egg-Plant	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Endive	Green Curled and Broad-Leaved	of each ½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Emerald Isle		1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leeks	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	Big Boston and Salamander	of each ¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Trianon Cos	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Giant Crystal Head	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melons	Netted Gem and Long Island Beauty	of each 1 pa.	½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Cole's Early Water	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Perkin's Improved	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onions	Yellow Danvers		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Wethersfield	½ oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Parsnips	Hollow Crown	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn Extra-Early Market	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Advancer	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Gradus		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	3 qt.	3 qt.
"	Duke of Albany		1 pt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Peppers	Large Bell		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cluster			¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Radishes	White-Tipped and Scarlet Turnip	of each 1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Early White Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Chinese Winter		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify	Sandwich Island	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Viroflay	¼ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Squashes	Early Bush Crookneck	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Hubbard	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Boston Marrow	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomatoes	Earliana and Stone	of each ¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Beauty and Matchless	of each ¼ oz.	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.
Turnips	Milan and Yellow Stone	of each 1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Thorburn Family Ruta-Baga		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	Five varieties	of each	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.

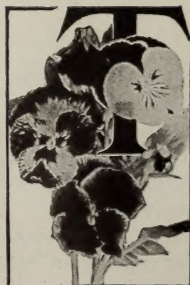
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J. M. Thorburn & Co.

One - Hundred - and - Fifth Annual Catalogue of

HIGH - CLASS SEEDS



THIS is our Hundred-and-fifth successive Annual Catalogue. We are growers of and dealers in HIGH-CLASS SEEDS only. Quality is our leading feature.

It is important that orders be sent on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the spring, when we are so busy that there is sometimes unavoidable delay in filling them, even by night work.

Cultural Directions.—These apply to the climate of New York and vicinity. For more northern or southern localities the necessary changes in time of sowing, etc., will readily suggest themselves to gardeners.

When desired, we will select suitable seeds if the size of garden or the sum proposed to be expended is stated.

Orders should be written on our order sheet or on a blank sheet separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a remittance in the form of a Post Office or Express Money Order, Bank Checks or Bank Bills.

Prices.—The prices quoted are net, and do not include free transit, *except for seeds in ounces and packets.*

Seeds by Mail or Express.—8 cents per pound should be added if wanted by mail or prepaid

express, except for seeds ordered by the ounce or packet, which we mail free. By special arrangement with the express companies we can ship seeds and bulbs at a reduction of 20 per cent from the regular rates. We do not guarantee the safe arrival of goods sent by mail; it is rarely, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination safely in that way. Unless otherwise instructed, we send orders received from parties unknown to us, C. O. D.

Name, Address, etc.—We beg our correspondents to give us *on each order the correct name and address*; also to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by EXPRESS, FREIGHT or MAIL, and the office or railroad station which best serves their locality. In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we shall ourselves choose the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely at the risk of the customer.

Warranties.—Seeds of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment. Thus, a small seed may be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface. More failures result from disregard of the conditions necessary to germination than from inferiority of the seeds used. These conditions are: a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air. Besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of subtropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too small a portion. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continuous drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy them altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of them being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered. We may also mention the well-known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower; the yellow-podded wax Beans becoming green, the yellow and white Celery becoming more or less green, dwarf Peas becoming running sorts, etc.

Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

F. W. BRUGGERHOF, PRES.
E. E. BRUGGERHOF, V. PRES. & TREAS.
J. J. WILSON, SECY.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

Directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary; viz., a suitable soil, pure seed and clean culture. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be perfectly south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be underdrained preferably by tile; but, if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or subsoiling, unless manure and money both be abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreen, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of

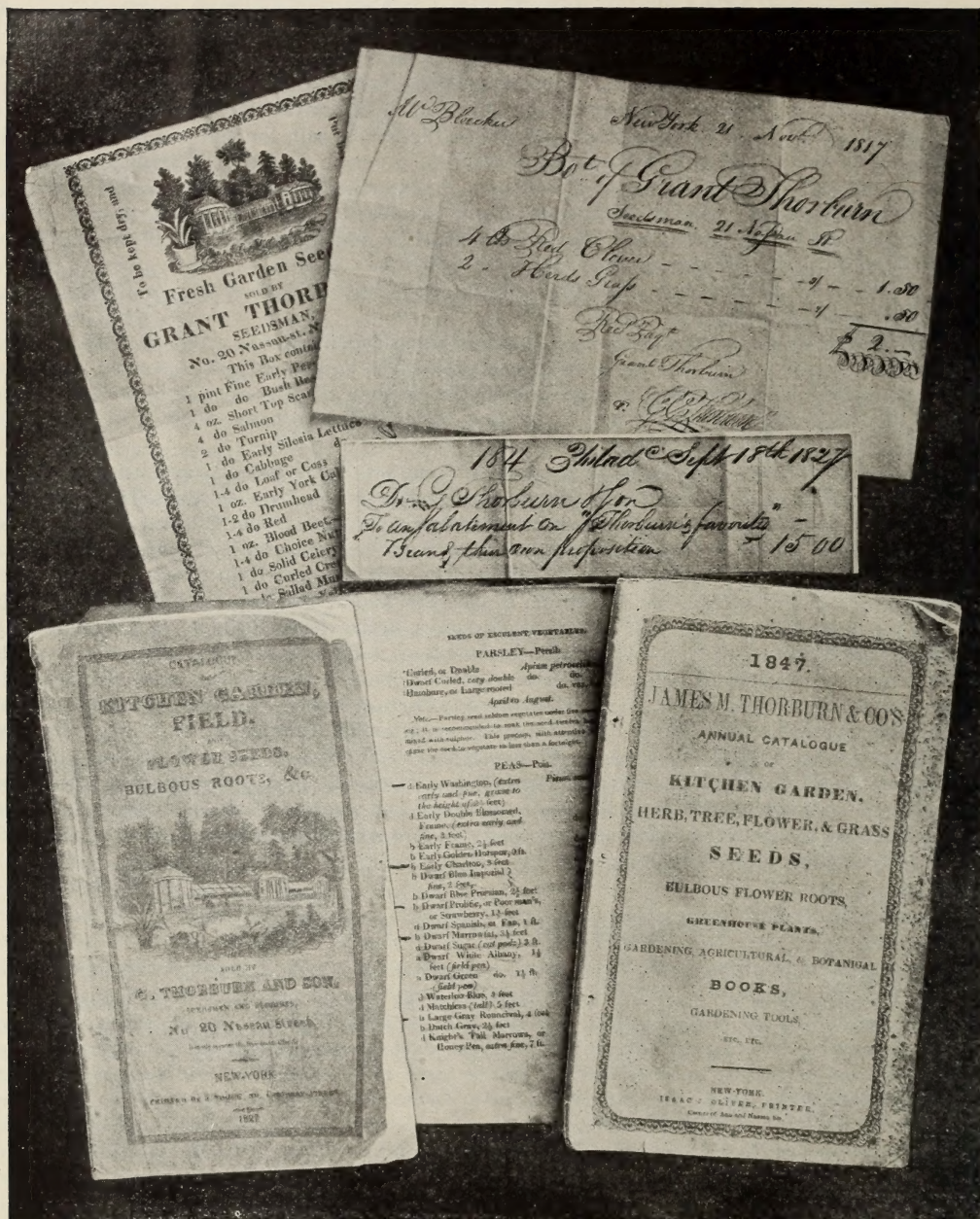
crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions, and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the Catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space; it might be increased in some cases with advantage. The ground should be frequently hoed, to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow; but, whether weeds appear or not, the ground should be frequently stirred.

Much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hotbed, or even in a coldframe, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hotbed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Eggplants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc., but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hotbed may be dispensed with, especially on small places.

To prepare a coldframe.—The coldframe is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the winter with salt hay, straw or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of 10 or 12 inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hotbed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce plants are set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown, in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some 8 or 10 days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about 25 or 30 days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish may be sown in a coldframe in the spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

Directions for Making a Hotbed

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the latter part of March is quite early enough to make a hotbed. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse-manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed, even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation or pit $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry sheltered spot, facing the south or east, if possible. Hotbed sashes are usually 3 x 6 feet, and one or two sashes will give early plants enough for a small family. The frame for sashes should be 18 inches high at the back and 12 inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When ever thing is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of 6 to 8 inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer into the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine old manure; and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills 2 to 3 inches apart, and afterward (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snowstorms keep covered with mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Eggplants should be sown in a separate frame from Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat. The same directions may apply to hotbeds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.



In the Second Century of Seed Selling

Our earliest catalogues were little more than circulars. In 1822, a more pretentious book was sent out. It measured $4\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$ inches in size, and included fifty pages and cover. The index mentioned twenty-eight items. It is interesting to note that of so important a vegetable as Early Cabbage there were nine varieties listed, only one of which, "Early York," is in commerce today.

The catalogue of 1827 was about the same size, but included 88 pages, mentioning 44 items in its index. On page 36 there was presented "An Estimate of Seeds Calculated to Crop a Garden of One Acre," by which we learn that \$25 was the sum required for seeds to accomplish the use of that space.

It is interesting to note that the old bills were not on printed forms.

The Thorburn Seed Store was located, up to 1826, at No. 20 Nassau Street, "directly opposite the new Dutch Church," in which year it was transferred to No. 67 Liberty Street, "formerly the Friends' Meeting House," and spoken of as "a commodious two-story brick building 40 x 60 feet, lighted with twenty windows." Following, No. 15 John Street was our next location, from which we moved in 1898 to our present four-story warehouse, No. 36 Cortlandt Street. Next summer we shall remove to our new and capacious five-story building, No. 33 Barclay St., extending through to 38 Park Place, 160 feet deep, and having a 25-foot frontage on each street.



THORBURN'S GREAT NEW POTATO NOROTON BEAUTY

Received Silver Medal of the American Institute (the highest award ever given to a novelty), also a Certificate of Merit from the Suffolk County Horticultural Association and the Tuxedo Horticultural Society

We have heard nothing but praise of this wonderful Potato introduced by us last year. From every section of the country, and from abroad, we have received the most flattering accounts of it, and in every instance it has been found fully to bear out all our claims for it. The name **Noroton Beauty** refers to our trial grounds at Noroton, Conn. Noroton is an Indian name and is accented on the second syllable. We may summarize its merits as follows :

It is the earliest Potato ever grown.

It is fully as productive as any main-crop or late sort. This combination of extreme earliness, productiveness and keeping qualities has never before been attained.

It is handsomer in appearance and more uniform in size and shape than any other variety.

The tubers mature simultaneously, a fact which, combined with its extreme earliness, practically does away with danger from blight or disease.

Its table quality is superb and it keeps longer than any other sort, early or late.

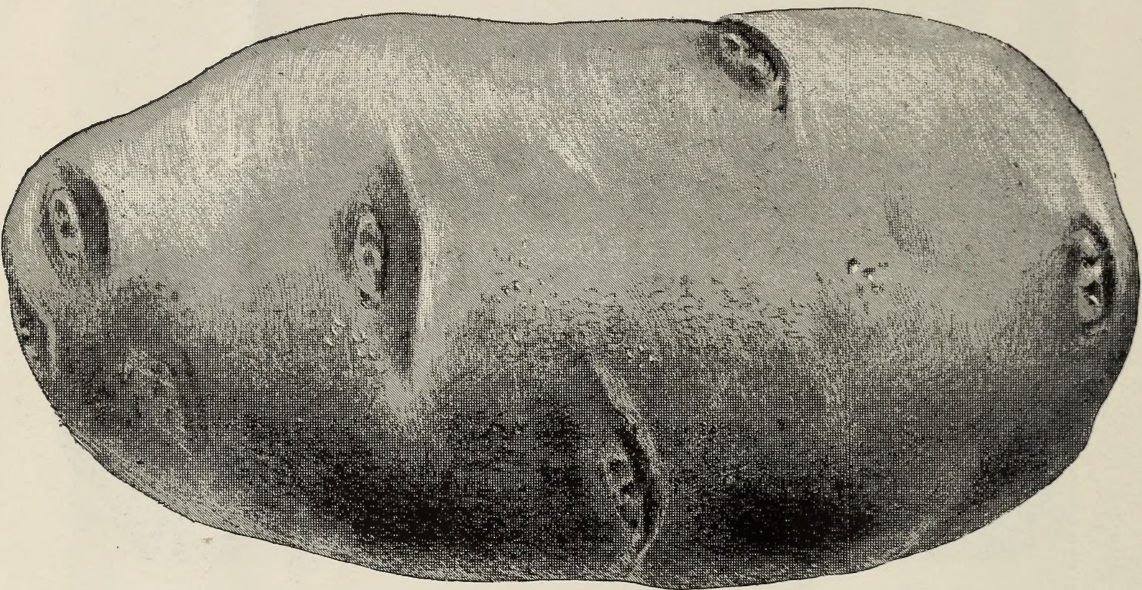
It is the best all-round Potato in existence.

PRICES

	By mail or express prepaid	By express or freight not prepaid
1 pound	\$0 50	
2 pounds	75	
4 pounds	1 25	
8 pounds		\$1 00
Per peck (15 lbs.)		1 50
Per half bushel (30 lbs.)		2 50
Per bushel (60 lbs.)		4 00
Per barrel (165 lbs.)		8 00

We invite special notice of the extraordinary statement with which Mr. E. L. Coy, the highest American authority on Potatoes, closes his letter: "*I have watched it in all stages of growth and tested it several times on the table, and I know that I am not mistaken in thinking it is the most valuable Potato ever introduced.*"

Novelties and Specialties in Vegetable Seeds



SOLANUM COMMERSONI VIOLET POTATO

A SURPRISE FOR POTATO EXPERIMENTERS

Solanum Commersoni Violet

Obtained by M. Labergere of Verrieres (Vienne) in 1901

Translation of the circular sent us by the introducer

This is a food-plant that is perfect as regards taste and of great nutritive value, rivaling the best known table Potatoes.

The greenish parts of the tubers are not in any way bitter, proving an absence of "Solanine," and when cold, **after boiling**, they are better than the Potatoes of today. It is very rich in starch (17 per cent) and the yield is enormous, far above that of the ordinary Potato. In 1904 it averaged 90,000 kilos per hectare in wet ground and in drier soil the yield was smaller, showing that it is adapted to swampy soil where no other Potato will grow.

It thrives in all clayey soils and even in chalky ground, and needs only water to make it succeed.

In addition to all this, it is practically immune from disease and resists frost and cold better than any other Potato, the young sprouts having stood two degrees (centigrade) in the spring and the tubers three to four degrees (centigrade) below zero without showing any ill effects.

Plant seven to eight centimeters deep in **dry** soil and in **proportion** up to ground level in **swampy** ground.

	PRICES	By mail or express prepaid	By express, not prepaid
1 pound		\$1 00	\$0 90
2 pounds		1 75	1 60
4 pounds			3 00

Cos Lettuce, Golden Yellow

An entirely new Cos Lettuce, perfectly distinct from all other hitherto cultivated sorts. Produces large solid hearts, bright golden yellow leaves; crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. Stands a long time before running to seed. Pkt. 25 cts.

"June Pink" Tomato

A very early market sort, smooth and of a beautiful bright pink color. Pkt. 20 cts.

Early Cyclone Cucumber

A new extra-early variety of excellent quality and exceedingly productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15c.

Emerald Isle Kale

This splendid variety was first introduced by us in 1904. The leaves are large, of the richest possible emerald green, and beautifully curled. It grows to a medium height and is a fine plant for exhibition purposes or for practical use. The handsomest Kale we have ever seen. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Giant Neapolitan Squash

This remarkable Squash, introduced by us last year, grows to a length of 4 to 6 feet and weighs 90 to 100 pounds. Solid, fine-grained, orange-colored, very sweet flesh of a peculiarly agreeable musky flavor. Pkt. 25 cts.



New Upright Sweet Salad Pepper

Introduced by us last year. A cross between the Chinese Giant and Mild Sweet Harold. Handsome, productive, and of finest quality. Large, smooth, thick-fleshed, mild and very sweet. Bright scarlet in color. The Peppers, as large as Ruby King, are all borne upright, and held clear of the ground. The flesh is so thick and skin so tender that it may be fried like a beefsteak, and so sweet that it may be eaten like an apple. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 pkts. 25 cts.

Reading Exhibition Brussels Sprouts

An excellent variety. Very productive, thickly covered with solid sprouts. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Large Early "Neapolitan" Sweet Pepper

The earliest of all large mild red Peppers. Skin and flesh bright red; very mild and of sweet flavor and thick-meated. Extremely productive, invaluable as a pickler or for market. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts.

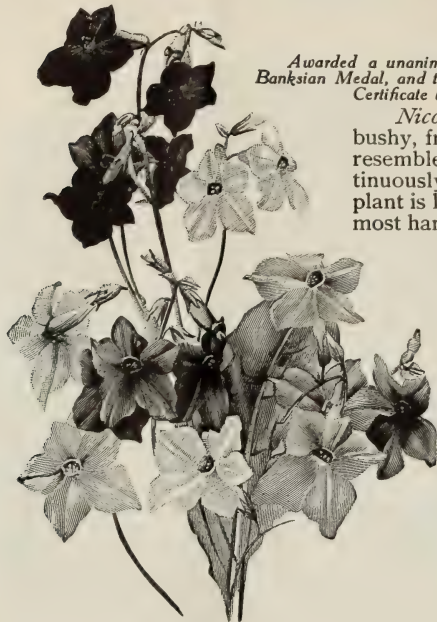
May King Lettuce

Introduced last year. A splendid cabbage Lettuce, originated by a German market-gardener. Its most valuable characteristic is its extremely rapid growth. Fine for frames or out of doors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Novelties and Specialties in Flower Seeds

Nicotiana Sanderae (hA)

Awarded a unanimous First-class Certificate of the Royal Horticultural Society; also the Silver Banksian Medal, and the Gold Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society. Awarded, also, First-class Certificate by the National Society of Horticulture of France.



NEW NICOTIANA SANDERÆ HYBRID

Nicotiana Sanderae bears large, brilliant, carmine-red flowers, on bushy, freely branching plants 2 feet high. The shape of the flower resembles that of *Affinis*, but has a short, stout tube. It blooms continuously all summer and autumn in the open ground. The whole plant is laden with flowers from base to summit—literally ablaze with most handsome carmine-red blossoms—producing a startlingly beautiful effect, and is charming either in flower-beds, shrubby borders, or in the wild garden, whether in the background or in the open. It should be sown from February to April, in frames, pots or boxes in the house, pricked out, and transplanted in May in the position where it is intended to flower. Any open, sunny location suits it best. Pkt. 10 cts.

New Nicotiana Sanderae Hybrids

Gold Medals have been awarded to these varieties by the Royal Horticultural Society at the Temple Show, May 31, 1904; at Holland House, July 12, 1904; at the Temple Show, 1905; also at the Royal Botanical and Horticultural Society of Manchester, June, 1905.

Even the great beauty of *N. Sanderae* is eclipsed by these new hybrids, and the culture is simplicity itself. They thrive in almost any soil or situation, either in pots, boxes or the open ground. The colors embrace pink, mauve, heliotrope, purple, crimson, rose and white. As a cut-flower they are charming either by daylight or artificial light. Collection of eight varieties (1,000 seeds) 35 cts.

Hercules Aster, White

A new chrysanthemum-flowered Aster. The plants throw up a very strong stem 15 to 20 inches high, which begins to branch about 4 inches from the ground and bears at its summit the main central flower, while on the side shoots appear 4 to 6 secondary blooms. Flowers are all of the purest white, with very long petals, and attain the enormous diameter of 6 to 7 inches. Comes almost true from seed. Pkt. 30c.

Aster, Violet King

Vigorous in growth, with rich green foliage; flowers violet-lilac, on long, stiff stems, round in form and very large, many measuring from 4 to 5 inches; petals resembling the quilled varieties, but much larger. Pkt. 25 cts.

Campanula Amabilis

Introduced Last Year

A handsome hardy species from the Crimea. Flowers light blue, nearly 2 inches in diameter. The many-branched flower-stems are 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 25 cts.

Calliopsis bicolor nana, "Golden Ray" (hA)

A beautiful new variety. Flowers golden yellow, with dark purplish brown center. The edges of the leaflets are turned down, giving to the blooms the appearance of a small single cactus dahlia. Of compact, bushy habit, growing 6 to 8 inches high and an extremely profuse bloomer. Of easy culture. Very valuable. Pkt. 25 cts.

New Hybrid Gladiolus, "Autumn Giant"

A cross between *Gladiolus Quartianus superbus* and *G. princeps*. It grows 4 to 5 feet high, with spikes of bloom sometimes 2 feet long. The flowers are of large size, bright scarlet to deep crimson, with large deep yellow throat. The plants are very healthy and vigorous, with broad green foliage. When planted in the open in spring it blooms in September and October, after other Gladioli are gone. We have purchased the entire supply from the originator. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Scabiosa Caucasica Mauthneri (hP)

A splendid new variety of this ever-popular border plant; of easy culture. Color black-blue, shaded lighter. Pkt. 25 cts.

Salvia splendens, 1905 New Half Dwarf

Grows 2 feet high, and is of compact, bushy habit. It has bright scarlet flower-spikes 8 inches long. Pkt. 25 cts.

Buddleia Variabilis

New hardy shrub from China, growing 5 or 6 feet high, with many slender, arching and drooping branches. It has handsome grayish foliage, and is covered with long panicles of small, violet-blue flowers with orange eyes, from June until November. Never out of bloom while growing. Flowers fragrant; fine for bouquets. Blooms from seed in 4 to 6 months. The young plants need protection, but become hardier with age. Pkt. 25 cts.

Dahlia, Colossal Mixed

A splendid new single Dahlia, characterized by the extreme largeness of its flowers. The petals are very wide and the flowers are borne on long, firm stems. The original variety is a bright scarlet, but the seeds will produce seedlings with flowers of various colors in single and semi-doubles. Pkt. 30 cts.

Dahlia, Single Black-leaved "Lucifer"

Introduced Last Year

The leaves are of a metallic black-brown hue and the flower-stalks black; flowers dark scarlet, merging toward the center into deep blood-red. Grows about 2½ feet high. Pkt. 25 cts.

New Yellow-flowered Spotted Leaf Calla

Introduced by Us Last Year

A cross between *Richardia Adami* and *R. Elliottiana*, growing about 2 feet high, with immense dark green leaves spotted and blotched with silvery white. The flowers are of medium size, well opened, pure bright yellow with a black-purple blotch at base. They keep fresh for several days after cutting. It blooms outside all summer. In fall the bulbs should be taken up and stored dry till next season, like gladioli. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Acidantha bicolor

Introduced by Us Last Year

A gladiolus-like bulb, growing 2 feet high, bearing in July and August spikes of pure white sweet-scented flowers with a large triangular black blotch in center. The flowers measure over 2 inches across, with tubes 6 inches long. The bulbs must be kept warm and dry over winter. Bulbs 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Impatiens Holstii

Introduced Last Year

Resembles *I. Sultanii* in foliage and shape of flower, but grows much quicker and the flowers are larger and brighter colored. It forms elegant bushes about 2 feet high, with flowers measuring 1¼ to 1¾ inches across, of a brilliant vermillion color. Sown indoors in March and set out end of May, the plants will bloom continuously from June until frost. Pkt. 25 cts.



NEW YELLOW-FLOWERED SPOTTED LEAF CALLA

Linaria moroccana, "Excelsior" (hA)

A splendid mixture of this charming annual, containing a rich display of colors and shades ranging between dark violet and light blue and dark crimson and pink and various pure yellow tints. Can be sown in frames or the open ground; also fine for pots. Pkt. 25 cts.

Scutellaria Baicalensis coelestina

A hardy perennial introduced last year, bearing racemes of beautiful blue flowers spotted white, resembling in form those of *Salvia patens*. The plant is of erect habit, 15 to 18 inches high, with rich green foliage. Easily grown from seed or from cuttings. It prefers a sunny situation. Pkt. 35 cts.

Eschscholtzia, "Carmine King" (hA)

A splendid new variety; carmine-rose color, in many instances as intense on the inside as on the outside of the petals, giving an altogether novel and beautiful effect. Pkt. 30 cts.

Phlox, Large-flowering "Cecily Phlox" (hA)

(*Phlox Drummondii grandiflora nana compacta*)

A splendid mixture of the Cecily Phlox, introduced last year in Europe, which, owing to the large size of its flowers and dwarf, compact growth, proved a great success. In all the finest colors. Pkt. 25c.

Sweet Pea, Evelyn Byatt

The richest colored Sweet Pea yet introduced. Standards rich orange-salmon; wings a trifle deeper, giving a rich fiery orange or deep sunset color to the whole flower. Very striking and unique. Pkt. 25c.

Petunia hybrida grandiflora superbissima marmorata rosea (hhA)

A charming new variety of the very popular Superbissima type of the large-flowered Petunia. Flowers of perfect form, mammoth size, beautifully marbled rose on whitish ground, with striking yellowish white, black-crimson veined throat. Pkt. 35c.



PETUNIA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA SUPERBISSIMA MARMORATA ROSEA

and breadth, with elegant light green foliage. Flowers 2 to 2½ inches across, on long, wiry stems 15 to 20 inches long, of a beautiful mauve, similar to the color of *S. Caucasica*. Free-flowering, blooming from the end of June until late in autumn. Pkt. 25 cts.

Pansy, Andromeda

A new giant curled sort of a very delicate apple-blossom color, generally showing a soft lavender-blue on rosy lilac hue, rendered still more effective by its darker veinings. Comes true from seed. Pkt. 30 cts.

Platycodon macranthum

Introduced Last Year

A selection for twenty-four successive years from the original *P. Mariesii*, now lost to cultivation. Very dwarf, never exceeds 3 feet in height. Blooms in a few weeks from seed when plants are 4 inches high. Lives eight to ten years, and forms large clumps. Never blown over by storms, like *P. grandiflorum*. Flowers 3 to 5 inches across, intense bright blue. One of the most valuable hardy flowering plants in existence; good for borders, beds, etc. Pkt. 25 cts.

Scabiosa Japonica (hP)

A hardy perennial variety from Japan, forming large bushes about 2½ to 3 feet in height

Erigeron speciosus grandiflorus hybridus (hP)

New hybrids in all shades, varying from blush white and pale mauve to the deepest blue. The shape of the flowers also varies, some bearing narrow ray-florets, whilst others have fringed petals; most of them are semi-double. During June and July these hybrids supply an abundance of flowers for cutting, and they are equally suitable for forming handsome groups outside. Height 2½ feet. Pkt. 25 cts.

Sweet-scented Diadem Pink (*Dianthus plumarius diadematus*)

A valuable novelty introduced last year. Possesses all the beauty of the Indian Pink combined with the sweet fragrance of the finest Scotch Pink. The combination of coloring and the richness of markings are beyond description. It is a very free bloomer and becomes more so every year. Pkt. 25 cts.

Dianthus laciniatus mirabilis (bA)

A new and distinct strain of the annual Japan Pinks, introduced last year. The plants grow about a foot high and produce flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter with petals deeply cut into fine strips or fringes for nearly half their length, and these fringes twisted in all directions. They exhibit all shades of color from pure white to rose and deep purplish red. Excellent for cutting. Pkt. 20 cts.

New Hybrid Dianthus (hP)

Introduced by Us Last Season

A cross between *D. barbatus* (Sweet William) and *D. Chinensis* (Chinese Pink). The freest blooming and most decorative of all hardy Pinks. Grows 12 to 16 inches high, very compact; foliage intermediate, but resembles Sweet William most. Flowers average 2 inches across and are sweet-scented. Colors vary from white to deep crimson. Blooms from early June until frost. Hardy without protection. Pkt. 30 cts.


Dianthus, Snowdrift (*Heddwigi laciniatus plenissimus albus*)


A splendid new variety, growing about a foot high; robust and free branching. Flowers strikingly large, often 3 or 4 inches across; very double, with fine lacinated petals pure white. Pkt. 25 cts.

Heuchera sanguinea maxima (hP)

An improved variety of the well-known *H. sanguinea splendens*, being of more vigorous growth, flowering more profusely and producing larger blossoms and longer flower-spikes. Color bright deep crimson. Pkt. 25 cts.

Vegetable Seeds

 Please notice that we pay postage or express charges on all seeds in packets or ounces.

 See inside front cover of this Catalogue for COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS of approved and choice sorts for from \$5 to \$25.

ARTICHOKE

ARTICHAUT *Alcachofa* Artichoke

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April or May, and when large enough transplant into rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. When cold weather sets in bank the earth to the top, first cutting off and tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in the spring fork in a dressing of manure. Artichoke may also be treated as an annual by sowing the seed in hotbed during February and transplanting in May. The heads should be cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
2	French Globe. The standard sort	\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 00	\$3 50
3	Laon, or Paris Green	10	35	1 00	3 50
4	Early Purple, or Violet	10	35	1 00	3 50
7	Jerusalem Artichoke Roots qt. 20 cts., bus. \$4 .				

ASPARAGUS

ASPERGE *Esparrago* Spargel

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds thinly in rows 1 foot apart in April or May (4 or 5 lbs. to the acre), and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to 3 or 4 inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The 1-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug 18 inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds of 5 feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each 1 foot from the edge, and allow 12 inches in the rows; set the plants from 4 to 6 inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with 6 inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet.

Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
10	Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenteuil</i> of the French is identical with it	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
12	Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus	05	10	20	50
14	Columbian Mammoth White. Very large white shoots	05	10	25	75

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Plant either in fall or spring


		Per 50	Per 100	1,000
Colossal. 2-year-old roots		\$0 45	\$0 75	\$5 00
Palmetto. 2-year-old roots		45	75	5 00
Barr Mammoth. 2-year-old roots		45	75	5 00
Columbian Mammoth White. A fine sort, with large white shoots. 2-year-old roots		55	90	6 00

BEANS

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the flavor.

CULTURE.—About the first of May, if the ground is perfectly warm, select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches to 2 feet apart; drop the beans 3 inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than 2 inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

DWARF GREEN-PODDED SNAP BEANS

 We supply packets of all Beans at 10 cts. each, postpaid

		Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
29	Bountiful. Extra-early, very prolific and long-bearing; flat, green pods, tender and stringless	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
32	China. White, pink eye; early and bears long; flat pods	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
36	Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive; flat stringless pods	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 50

DWARF GREEN-PODDED SNAP BEANS, *continued*

		Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
39	Green-seeded Flageolet. Used as a shell-bean when green for many exquisite French dishes	\$0 35	\$0 60			
41	Longfellow. Long, straight, round, solid green pods; very early	20	35	\$1 25	\$2 25	\$8 00
43	Marvel of Paris. Long, slender, flat pods; very early	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
44	Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; early and very productive	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
45	Ne Plus Ultra. Extra-early; green, full, flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
46	Refugee, Late, or 1,000-to-1. Medium to late; very productive and tender; largely grown for main crop; round pod	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
48	Refugee, Thorburn Extra-Early. Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
49	Refugee, Golden. Pods of very light green color; late and very productive. One of the best sorts	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
51	Six Weeks, Long Yellow. Early market sort; full, flat, green pods	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
53	Six Weeks, Round. With half-round pods; medium-early	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
54	Stringless Green Pod. Extra-early; stringless, prolific; round pod	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
55	Stringless Green Pod Giant. Improved long-podded strain of above	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
57	Valentine, Extra-Early. Round, thick, solid pods; tender, fine flavor	15	30	85	1 50	5 00
60	Valentine, Black. Resembling the Valentine, but with black seed; long, round, solid pods; very early	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
62	Vienna Forcer. Extra-early; dwarf, very suitable for forcing; extra long, flat, slender green pods; stringless	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS


FÊVE DE MARAIS *Haba* Große Bohnen

CULTURE.—Sow in drills 2 feet apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (these are as hardy as Peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Plant and hoe the same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

Properly cooked, these Beans form one of the most delicious vegetables. To each ½ gallon of water allow 1 heaped tablespoonful of salt. The Beans should be young and fresh gathered. After shelling put them into boiling water, salted as above. Boil rapidly for 15 or 20 minutes, then serve with a sauce of parsley and butter. Boiled bacon is often served with the Beans.

		Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
80	Early Mazagan. The earliest of this class	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$0 90	\$1 50	\$5 00
82	Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class	15	30	90	1 50	5 00
83	Sword Long Pod. A size smaller than Windsor	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
85	Small Horse Bean. Half the size of Mazagan	15	20	75	1 25	4 00

DWARF WAX BEANS

 We supply packets of all Beans at 10 cts. each, postpaid.

		Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
92	Black Wax, Currie's Rust Proof. Large, flat pods; very early and productive	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 00
94	Black Wax, Improved Prolific. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
95	Black Wax, Pencil-Pod. Slender, long, round pods	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
97	Davis Kidney Wax. Long, handsome waxy white; flat pods	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
98	Detroit Wax. Very much like Golden Wax; flat pods	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
99	Flageolet Red Wax. Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great size	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
101	Golden Wax Improved. Very early; flat pods, long, stringless	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
102	Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
104	Jones' White Stringless Wax. Very productive; stringless, round pod; very early, and of fine quality	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
106	Refugee Wax, Stringless, Thorburn. A perfect Refugee, with long round, wax pods; suitable for early or late sowing; immense yielder	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
107	Round Pod Kidney Wax (Brittle Wax). Same as Wardwell's Kidney, but with round pods	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
109	Valentine Wax, Thorburn. First in earliness, first in productiveness, and first in quality. A perfect Valentine Bean, with wax pods	30	50			
110	Wardwell Kidney Wax. Early; long, flat, purely wax pods	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
112	Yosemite Mammoth Wax. Very long, thick, solid pods of finest quality	30	50			

WHITE BEANS

 We supply packets of Beans at 10 cts. each, postpaid.

		Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
120	Thorburn Dwarf Lima (the true Kumerle Strain). The dwarf form of our famous Challenger Lima—the finest of all Limas. It possesses the flavor of the genuine Challenger Lima . . .	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 50
121	Burpee Bush Lima. A bush form of the large flat Pole Lima, growing only 18 or 20 inches high. It is an immense yielder .	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
122	Henderson Bush Lima, or Dwarf Sieva. Productive . . .	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
122a	Wood's Prolific Bush Lima. Very productive. The Early Sieva, or butter Bean of the South . . .	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
123	New Wonder Bush Lima. Very dwarf; flat beans . . .	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
124	White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe as a shell Bean .	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
125	White Marrow. Good, either as a string or shell Bean . . .	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
126	White Flageolet. Small; white Beans, used shelled . . .	15	25	75	1 25	5 00

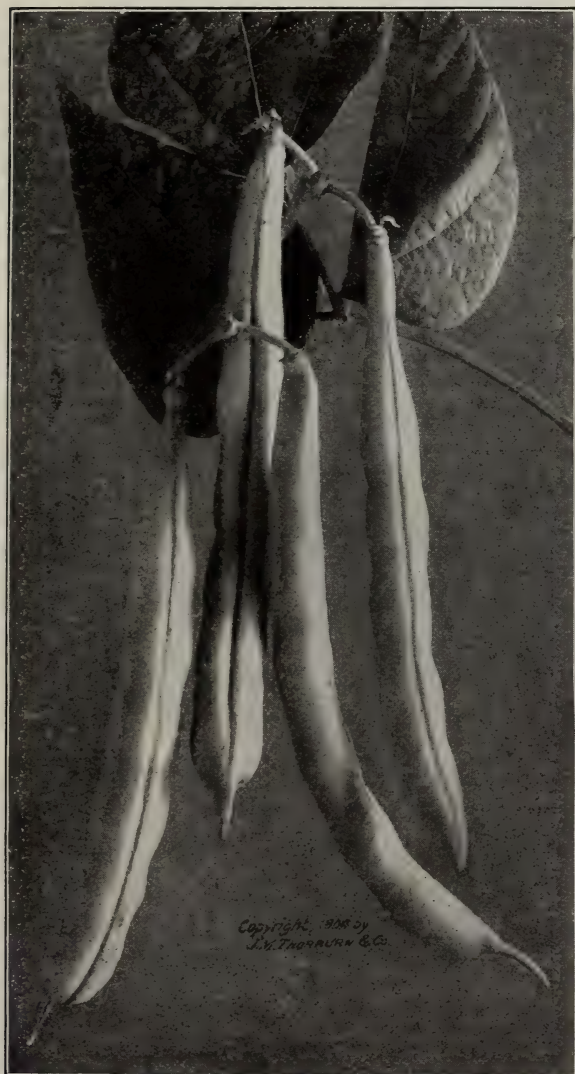
POLE, or RUNNING BEANS

 We supply packets of Beans at 10 cts. each, postpaid.

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills 4 feet each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in.

One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles 8 or 10 feet long should be firmly set in the hills before planting seed.

- 140 **Lima, Challenger.** Thick and productive. Best of all. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.
- 142 **Lima, Large White.** Largely grown and highly esteemed. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.50.
- 143 **Lima, King of the Garden.** Large in pod and bean. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.50.
- 144 **Lima, Dreer.** Thick, and of fine quality. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.
- 145 **Lima, Small Sieva, or Carolina.** Very early and productive. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.
- 146 **Lima, Willow-Leaf.** Small, very productive. Pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts.
- 147 **Black German Wax.** Yellow pods. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.
- 148 **Dutch Case-Knife.** Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 149 **Horticultural Pole.** Good as a snap or as a shell Bean. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.
- 150 **Horticultural Golden Carmine Wax-Podded.** Very handsome large stringless pods. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.
- 152 **Golden Cluster Improved.** Long golden yellow pods in clusters. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.
- 155 **Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead).** Pods green, very long and flat. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.
- 156 **Lazy Wife.** Long green pods of good quality; white beans. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.



POLE, or RUNNING BEANS, continued

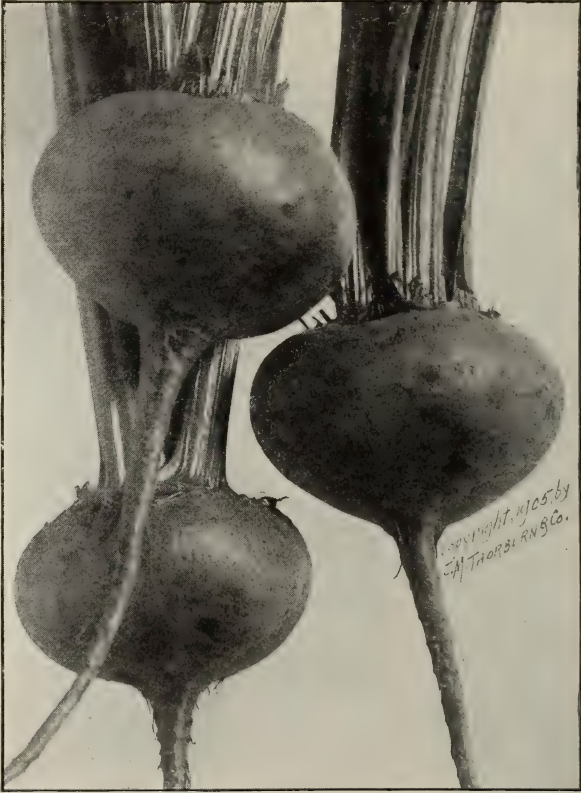
		Per pt.	Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
157	Mont d'Or. Early, productive; golden wax pods	\$0 20	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
158	Scarlet Runner. A popular English Pole Bean; very ornamental	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
159	Southern Creaseback. Long, round, stringless pods; fleshy, tender	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
160	Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
164	Yard-Long French. Pods sometimes grow from 2 to 3 feet long, and are very slender, like a pipe-stem; very curious; should be grown on pea brush					

BEETS

BETTERAVE Remolacha Salatrübe

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (5 to 6 lbs. to the acre), and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first week of July. For general crop, sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 1 foot to 15 inches apart, and when well up thin from 4 to 6 inches. The young Beets, with their tops, pulled out of the row are excellent used as Spinach. For this purpose sow frequently and use when size of a hickory nut.

- 185 Bassano. Early, light-colored. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.
- 186 Bastian. An early, light-colored turnip Beet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 187 Columbia. Round smooth-skinned variety, with deep blood-red flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 188 Crimson Globe. Fine globular shape; flesh rich, deep crimson; fine quality, very tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.
- 189 Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Round; skin dark blood-red; flesh bright red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 190 Dewing Early. Of fine form and flavor, and good for market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 192 Early Blood Turnip. Dark red; fine flavor; good for winter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 193 Eclipse. Very early; round-rooted and bright red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 194 Edmand Blood Turnip. A market-gardener's strain of great regularity in shape, and of best quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.
- 195 Egyptian. Early and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 196 Egyptian, Crosby's. Extra-early, round; dark blood color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 210 Half-Long Blood. Fine dark strain for winter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.



BEETS

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
212	Lentz. Extra-early, large, round, light red; small tops	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
222	Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety for winter	05	10	20	50
223	Perfection Crimson Globe. Rich deep crimson flesh of fine quality, tender and sweet. It is, as the name implies, perfection	05	15	30	1 00
226	Turin. Very early, round, deep blood color; tender	05	10	20	60
230	Swiss Chard, or Silver Beet. To be used same as Spinach	05	10	20	50

FOLIAGE BEETS

These varieties are grown only for their handsome foliage, which is very ornamental and decorative.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
243	Scarlet-ribbed Chilian	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 25
244	Yellow-ribbed Chilian	05	20	35	1 25
245	Crimson-veined Brazilian	05	20	35	1 25
246	Golden-veined Brazilian	05	20	35	1 25
248	Scarlet-veined Brazilian	05	20	35	1 25
249	Dracæna-leaved	05	20	35	1 25

MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR BEETS, ETC.

Runkelrüben

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches; and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure. Sow in May or June (5 to 8 pounds to the acre), in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and thin to 8 inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are 3 or 4 inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200 lbs. bone flour, and 400 lbs. salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps 6 feet, on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about 6 inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea-weed or corn-stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. As soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about 6 or 8 inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from 5 to 8 pounds to the acre.

MANGEL-WURZEL

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$o 10	\$o 15	\$o 30
260	Giant Yellow Intermediate. Very large. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
261	Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
263	Golden-fleshed Globe. Very handsome strain. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
264	Long Yellow. A good main crop sort. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
267	Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large; selected strain; enormously productive under careful culture. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
268	Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
269	Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well, and is relished by stock. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
271	Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30

SUGAR BEETS

We recommend 5 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$o 10	\$o 15	\$o 35
272	Klein Wanzleben. 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	10	20	40
274	QUEEN OF DENMARK. A new large, smooth variety, remarkably nutritious; by far the best for feeding stock. 10 lbs. and over @ 35 cts. per lb.	10	15	35
275	Vilmorin Improved. 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	10	15	35
280	White Rose-top. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
282	White Green-top. Very large; for feeding stock. 10 lbs. and over @ 25c. per lb.	10	15	30

BROCCOLI

BROCCOLI *Brocoli* Spargelkohl

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn 3 or 4 inches apart. Plant out 2 feet apart each way when the plants are about 4 inches high. Cultivate the same as cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended for cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent, and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$o 10	\$o 30	\$o 85	\$3 00
285	Early White	10	40	1 25	4 00
286	Mammoth White	10	40	1 25	4 00
287	Purple Cape Improved	10	40	1 25	4 00

BORAGE

The young leaves of this annual, which smell somewhat like a cucumber, are used as a salad, or boiled like Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*. Sow in the spring, in light soil; transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of six weeks' growth. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CHOU DE BRUXELLES *Rezza de Brusels* Rosenkohl

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, 1 foot apart in the rows, which should be 1½ feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, the Brussels Sprouts is, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprouts is that it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The real sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stock itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower; and are equally good.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$o 05	\$o 20	\$o 50	\$1 50
290	Improved Half Dwarf. The very best and surest strain	05	25	75	2 50
291	Improved Dwarf German. Compact heads, very productive; highly recommended	05	20	50	1 50
292	Large Solid English	05	20	50	1 50

BURNET

The leaves have a warm, piquant taste, and are useful for salads and soups. Sow early in the spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows. **Garden**, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.



THORBURN'S GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER

CAULIFLOWER

CHOU-FLEUR *Coliflor* Blumentohl

CULTURE.—The same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon Cauliflower. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and, if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage.

		Per pkt	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
315	Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt. The very best and earliest for forcing under glass; very dwarf and compact, with short stem and small leaves. It should not be confounded with entirely different sorts advertised.	\$o 50	\$5 00		
317	Thorburn Extra-Early Snowball. Our strain of this popular variety is unequaled. It is one of the best for forcing under glass or for open ground	25	2 25	\$7 50	\$30 00
319	Thorburn Large Early Snowball. A large strain of the above	25	2 25	7 50	30 00
321	Thorburn Gilt-Edge. Large, heavy sort, maturing immediately after our <i>Large Snowball</i> . It is, without an exception, the best and surest of all	25	2 25	7 50	30 00
322	Large Early Dwarf Erfurt. Popular with market-gardeners for late crop	25	2 25	7 50	30 00
323	Denmark. On the style of Large Erfurt; very fine	10	1 75	6 50	22 00
324	Extra-Early Paris. Heads of medium size; first-class	10	60	1 75	6 00
325	Lenormand Short Stem. Has very large heads; white and firm	10	60	1 75	6 00
326	Large Algiers. Market-gardeners' popular late sort for the South	10	60	1 75	6 00
327	Early London. Large and hardy	05	30	1 00	3 00
328	Walcheren. Very late, hardy variety	05	30	1 00	3 00
329	Thorburn Nonpareil. A first-class standard sort	10	60	1 75	6 00
330	Autumn Giant. Vigorous in growth, and very large; late	05	30	1 00	3 50



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE

CABBAGE

CHOU *Berza de repollo* Kohl

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring, instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to coldframes, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants 2 feet apart one way and from 12 to 18 inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows 2 by 3 feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of salt-peter and dissolve it in 12 quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them, as soon as they appear above ground.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
355 Early Spring. Flat, extra-early, medium size	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
356 Early York. The standard English sort	05	15	40	1 25
357 Large Early York. Larger than the above	05	15	40	1 25
358 Express. Extra-early; small, solid heads of fine quality	05	20	60	2 00
359 Etampes. A fine, extra-early, small French sort, with pointed heads	05	20	60	2 00
361 Early Jersey Wakefield. The most popular early variety; heads very solid, pyramidal shape, with little outside foliage	05	25	75	2 50
363 Extra-Early Jersey Wakefield. A somewhat earlier selection of our celebrated standard strain described above	10	30	85	3 00
364 Charleston Wakefield. Very large strain of the above	05	25	75	2 50
365 Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety; very hard heads	05	15	40	1 25
366 All Head. Very solid, early, sure-heading large strain	05	25	75	2 25
367 Early Flat Dutch. Valuable for forcing, or for general crop	05	20	60	1 75
368 Filderkraut, or Pomeranian. Pointed head	05	20	60	2 00
369 Improved Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads of the finest quality; very popular in the South	05	20	60	2 00
372 Selected All-Seasons. One of the finest for second-early or late growing to a large size quickly and surely	05	20	60	2 00
373 Succession Improved. An excellent second-early sort, producing large, solid heads	05	25	75	2 50
374 Surehead. Large, solid heads of fine quality	05	20	60	2 00
377 Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	05	20	60	2 00
379 Large Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main-crop sort for market	05	20	60	1 75
381 Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for Market	05	25	75	2 50

CABBAGE, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
382	Thorburn Colossal. A strain of the Private Stock, obtained by careful selection from immense heads only. It is an unfailing producer of heads of enormous size and of the finest quality	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
384	Danish Ball Head Winter. Very round, solid winter sort, largely grown in Denmark for the London market. A fine shipper	10	25	75	2 50
386	Green Glazed. Glossy green; suitable for hot climates	05	20	60	2 00
387	Red Stone Head. Very large, solid red heads	05	20	60	2 00
388	Red Berlin. Very fine, dark red, of medium size	05	25	75	2 50
390	Zenith. Very fine, dark red, solid head; medium early. Finest of all	10	30	85	3 00
391	Savoy, Early Vienna. Very small; of delicate flavor	05	15	50	1 50
392	Early Ulm. Medium size, round deep green head; very early	05	15	50	1 50
393	American Drumhead. Very fine, improved strain	05	20	60	2 00
396	Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai). Grows like Cos Lettuce	05	20	60	2 00

CARDOON

CARDOON *Cardo* Cardon

CULTURE—Sow early in spring, in rows where they are to stand, and thin them to 2 feet apart. When full size, bind the plants together with bast or raffia, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews. The stems should be wintered in a cellar away from frost.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
420	Large Solid. Smooth; grows about 4 feet high; leaves nearly free from spines	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
421	Large Solid Tours (Prickly)	10	30	85	3 00

CARROTS

CAROTTE *Zanahoria* Möhren

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 450, 452 and 453 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until the latter part of July or early in August for a winter crop. These three are the finest and most tender for table use. For main crop, sow from middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to 5 inches in the row, main crop 6 to 7 inches; the rows 10 inches apart for early crop, 14 for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre.



CARROT

- 450 **Early Round Parisian.** Small and very tender; for frames or open ground. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼lb. 30c., lb. \$1.
- 452 **Early Forcing.** Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼lb. 30c., lb. \$1.
- 453 **Early Bellot.** Very early and tender French sort; valuable for forcing or outdoors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.
- 456 **Half Short Oxheart (Guerande).** Very thick and short. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.
- 457 **Early Scarlet Horn.** Very thick roots; fine for frames. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.
- 458 **Half Long Pointed.** A well-known strain; productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.
- 459 **Half Long Stump-rooted.** An excellent sort, of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.
- 460 **Half Long Stump-rooted, Nantes Strain.** Very popular. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.
- 462 **Half Long Stump, Chantenay.** Style of Nantes, broader shoulder. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.
- 463 **Carentan.** Half long stump-rooted; coreless, red flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.
- 465 **Half Long Stump-rooted, Luc.** Useful main crop sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.
- 466 **Half Long Danvers.** Large; of good quality and exceedingly productive; one of the most popular sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.
- 468 **St. Valery.** A thick, intermediate long red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.
- 470 **Long Orange.** Best for stock-feeding. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.
- 471 **White Vosges.** Large, thick, short; fine for stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 472 **Long White.** Very large; for stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 473 **Short White.** Good sort for stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

CELERY

CELERI *Apios* Cellerie

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border, as early as the ground can be worked, in drills 8 or 10 inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to 6 or 8 inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the North, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches. We say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants must be set in a single row in a narrow trench; or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be 1 foot apart, and the plants about 8 inches apart in the rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and, in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture, the plants are set on the surface in rows 4 feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and 2 feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set 6 inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, 1 foot wide, and at a depth of a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top. The turnip-rooted or "Knob" Celery needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 1 foot apart.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY

		Per pkt.	Oz.	½ lb.	Lb.
520	Thorburn Fin de Siecle. We consider this the largest, hardest, solidest, crispest, best keeping and best shipping winter Celery we know of	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
524	Improved White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early and extensively grown for market	05	20	60	2 00
525	Golden Self-blanching, American-Grown. Large, golden yellow	10	30	85	3 00
526	“ “ French-Grown	10	40	1 25	4 00
527	“ “ Thorburn's Gilt-Edge. Our finest strain	10	60	1 75	6 00
528	Rose-ribbed Golden Self-blanching. Very handsome rose-striped ribs	10	25	75	2 50
530	Perfection Hartwell. One of the finest and largest of winter varieties, either for family or market-garden. The heart is golden yellow	05	20	60	2 00
531	Thorburn's Schumacher. Immense size; solid and crisp; firm, golden yellow heart; a fine keeper; highly recommended	10	25	75	2 50
532	Perle le Grand. A highly recommended new variety. Full golden heart, and rich flavor, and an excellent keeper	05	20	60	2 00
533	Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine-keeping large late sort	05	20	50	1 50
535	Large-ribbed Kalamazoo. A good, half-dwarf, white, solid Celery	05	20	50	1 50
537	Evans' Triumph. Fine, large, solid green variety	05	20	50	1 50
538	Giant Golden Heart. Very large, solid and fine-flavored; of vigorous growth	05	20	50	1 50
539	Crawford Half Dwarf, or Golden Heart. Of vigorous growth, fine flavor	05	20	50	1 50
540	Winter Queen. Very large, solid green winter sort; blanches well	05	20	60	2 00
541	Snow White. Blanches very white	05	20	50	1 50
546	Pink Plume. Same as White Plume, except that the stalks are tinged with pink. It is of very attractive appearance, rich flavor and long-keeping	05	25	75	2 50
550	New Rose. Fine flavor; very handsome	05	25	75	2 50
551	CELERIAC, or Turnip-rooted Celery, Erfurt. For soups and stews	05	15	50	1 50
552	Celercac, Thorburn Giant. Best of the class; very large roots, used for soups and stews. Roots, when cooked and sliced, make fine winter salad	05	15	50	1 50
553	Celercac, Apple. Has small foliage and small, smooth roots; for soups	05	25	75	2 50



CROSBY SWEET CORN

CORN, SWEET or SUGAR

We supply packets of Sweet Corn at 10 cts. each, postpaid.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stem; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. If sown thinly in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained.

Most Corns can also be furnished on Ears, price, 5 cts. each

		Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
580	Early Cory. A very early variety, with good-sized ears	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 25
581	White Cory. Resembles the ordinary Cory, but with white cob	25	75	1 25	4 25
581a	Mammoth White Cory. Ears double the size of the old Cory	25	75	1 25	4 25
582	Metropolitan. Large, handsome ears of fine quality; very early	30	1 00	1 50	5 00
583	Golden Bantam. Extra-early; yellow; very sweet and tender	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
585	Premo. Extra-early; very large ears, fine quality	25	75	1 25	4 50
586	Peep-O'-Day. One of the earliest; very sweet and of delicate flavor . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
587	Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; white cob	25	75	1 25	3 75
588	Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market .	25	75	1 25	3 75
589	Melrose. As early as Perry Hybrid, and much larger; valuable	30	1 00	1 50	5 00
591	Kendel's Giant. Very early for so large-eared a sort; fine quality . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
593	Long Island Beauty. Very early; large size; a valuable market sort . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
594	Extra-Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown for early use	20	60	1 00	3 00

SECOND EARLY, or INTERMEDIATE

595	Early Champion. Very large ears, considering its earliness	25	75	1 25	4 50
596	Shaker. Very large, white grain; quite early	25	75	1 25	4 00
598	Early Mammoth. Very large ears, fine quality; not very late	25	75	1 25	4 00
599	Crosby. Matures after Minnesota; fair sized ears of good quality . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
600	Potter Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
601	Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	25	75	1 25	4 00
602	Early Evergreen. A week earlier than Stowell Evergreen	25	75	1 25	4 00
603	Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown extensively for market . .	20	60	1 00	3 00

GENERAL CROP

604	Large Eight-rowed. Very productive and of superior richness	25	75	1 25	4 00
608	Triumph. Large ear, very white; productive	25	75	1 25	4 00
610	Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor	25	75	1 25	4 00
612	Stowell Evergreen. One of the most popular varieties	25	75	1 25	3 50
613	White Evergreen. A new strain of Evergreen with pure white grain . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00

Sweet Corn continued on next page

SWEET CORN, continued

LATE VARIETIES

		Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
620	Black Mexican. Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
622	Ne Plus Ultra. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts; first introduced by us in 1888	30	1 00	1 50	4 50
624	Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears rich and sweet	25	75	1 25	4 00
625	Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning	25	75	1 25	4 00
626	Country Gentleman. A large selection of the Ne Plus Ultra, introduced by us in 1888	30	1 00	1 50	4 50

CHERVIL

CERFEUIL *Perifollo* Benjenlauch

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, 1 foot apart, in well-prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in September, and it will appear the following spring.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
630	Curled. Leaves used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
631	Plain. Like above, but not curled	10	30	1 00
632	Tuberous. A variety which has edible roots	15	50	1 50

CHICORY

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
634	Common or Wild. Used in <i>Barbe de Capucin</i> , a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the <i>Barbe de Capucin</i> . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
635	Witloof. Sow in May and June in drills. Transplant or thin to 6 inches; treat as Endive, except that late in summer or fall it should be gradually banked up like Celery. The stalks, when blanched, make a delicious salad. It is used by the French as a boiled vegetable	05	15	40	1 25
636	Large-rooted Magdeburg. Roots are the Chicory of commerce	05	15	30	1 00

See also *Endive, the Chicory of the French.*

COLLARDS

CULTURE.—Sow seed, as for cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when a month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe often. **Georgia.** Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS

MACHE *Macha o Valerianilla* Stedjhalat

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills ¼ inch deep and 6 inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the winter, cover thinly with straw or leaves.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
640	Large-seeded	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
641	Small-seeded	05	10	20	50
642	Green Cabbaging	05	10	25	75
643	Lettuce-leaved	05	10	25	85

CRESS

CRESSON *Berro o Mastuerzo* Kresse

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 645 and 646 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 645 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 648 and 649 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer. They will also thrive well in damp hotbeds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad it is a good plan to sow with Water-Cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hotbed, inside the frame, where it is always cool.

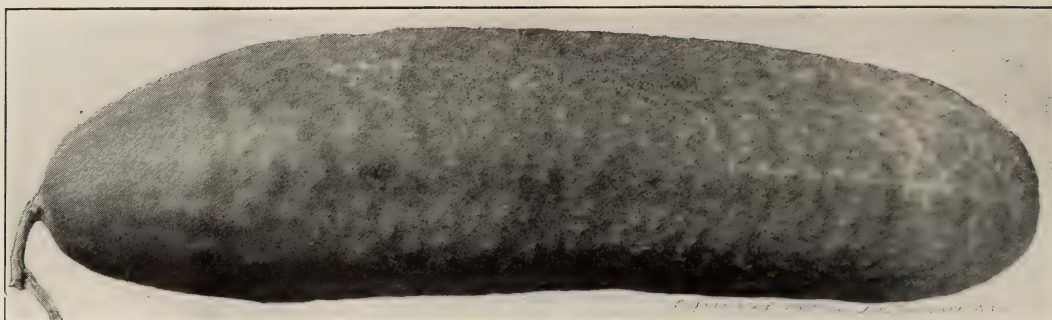
		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
645	Curled, or Pepper Grass	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 40
646	Plain-leaved	05	10	20	40
647	Broad-leaved Winter, or Upland. Gray seed	05	10	25	75
648	Erfurt Broad-leaved Water Cress. Very mild and tender	10	40	1 25	4 00
649	True Water Cress	10	30	1 00	3 00

DANDELION

PISSENLIT *Amargon* Pardebblum

CULTURE.—Dandelion is a hardy perennial, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills ½ inch deep and 18 inches apart; thin out the plants to 12 inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste, without impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows thus: \wedge This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those found growing wild.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
651	French Garden	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
652	Improved Thick-leaved	10	40	1 25	4 00



CUCUMBER

CONCOMBRE *Pepino* Gurfe

CULTURE.—For very early, sow seeds in hotbeds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills 4 feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
664 Cumberland. The best pickling sort yet introduced, being very hand- some and productive, with flesh firm but very crisp and tender . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$0 90
664a Cyclone. Extra-early; very productive, of excellent quality . . .	05	15	50	1 50
665 Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific . . .	05	10	25	75
666 Early Russian. Very early; short; fine for pickles . . .	05	10	25	75
667 Giant Pera. Very long; one of the best for table use . . .	05	20	60	2 00
668 Fordhook Pickling. Very prolific; medium size; fine pickling strain . . .	05	10	25	80
669 Thorburn Everbearing. Small-sized; very early and enormously produc- tive, and valuable as a green pickler . . .	05	10	25	80
670 Cool and Crisp. Extra-early and very prolific; long, straight, slender and very dark green; good either for pickling or slicing . . .	05	10	25	75
671 Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive . . .	05	10	25	75
672 Long Parisian. Long, green, cylindrical, firm and crisp . . .	05	20	60	2 00
673 New Orleans Market. For forcing or open ground; very productive; good keeper and shipper . . .	05	10	25	75
674 White Spine Improved. A very handsome and uniform early variety. It is very productive, crisp and of fine flavor . . .	05	10	25	75
675 " " Arlington. A fine strain of the Improved White Spine. It is fine either for forcing or for outdoors . . .	05	10	25	75
676 " " Extra-long. A beautiful, large and well-shaped Cucumber . . .	05	10	25	75
677 Livingston's Evergreen. Very early and prolific; deep green color . . .	05	10	25	75
678 Improved Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular variety for pickles . . .	05	15	30	1 00
679 Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and rather slim . . .	05	15	30	1 00
680 Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green . . .	05	10	25	75
681 Nichol Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort . . .	05	10	25	75
682 The Princess. Smooth, light green, very solid and extremely prolific . . .	05	15	30	1 00
683 Tailby Hybrid. Very long, and superior for table use . . .	05	10	25	80
684 Japan Climbing. Good for frames or open ground . . .	05	20	60	2 00
685 Small Gherkin. Very small bur; used for pickles . . .	05	15	50	1 50

ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES

(*Concombre espèces Anglaises pour Couches*)

CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hotbeds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in October, November or December, according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam lightened and enriched with old manure, taking care to give plenty of air and water. Robustness of habit is especially valuable in winter, and therefore the soil must not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with a sheet of brown paper until the seeds germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate, to insure sturdiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow, and others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

☞ *Packets contain from 5 to 15 seeds each, according to sort.*

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
686 Prescott Wonder. Long dark green fruit . . .	\$0 25	690 Noa's Forcing. Very productive . . .	\$0 25
687 Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth . . .	25	692 Telegraph. Free-bearing; handsome . . .	25
688 Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer . . .	25	693 Lockie's Perfection. Fine color . . .	25
		694 Tender and True. Fine form; good color. . .	25

ENDIVE, or CHICORY

CHICOREE *Escarola o Endivia* Endivie

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly; when up, thin out to 8 inches apart, and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are 6 or 8 inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

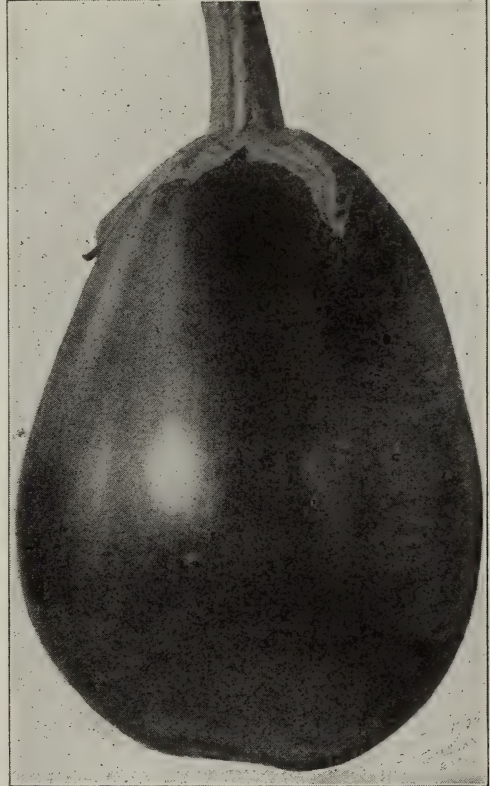
		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
700	Green Curled Winter. Standard sort for fall and winter crop	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 35	\$1 25
701	White Curled. For early use	05	20	60	2 00
702	Large Green Curled (de Ruffec). Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter . .	05	20	60	1 75
703	Queen of Winter (Broad-leaved Savoy). Very large, slightly lacinated; stands frost better than any other	05	25	75	2 25
704	Broad-leaved (Escarolle). A sweet variety; fall and winter	05	15	35	1 25

EGGPLANT

AUBERGINE *Berengena* Eierpflanze

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds very early in spring and transplant when 2 inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If this is not done, thin to 4 inches apart. Do not plant out until weather has become perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Set out plants 3 feet by 2.

- 740 **Improved New York Spineless.** The standard, largest and best; large, oval, deep purple; early and productive. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.
- 741 **Black Beauty.** As large as the New York Improved and about ten days earlier; very rich purplish black color. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., ¼lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.
- 742 **Early Dwarf Purple.** Dwarf, very early; small ovoid fruit. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.
- 743 **Long Purple.** Of distinct shape and fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.
- 744 **Black Pekin.** Round, blackish purple fruit; has dark foliage. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.
- 746 **Scarlet Chinese.** Small and ornamental. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.
- 747 **Round White.** Small and ornamental. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.
- 748 **Long White.** Small and ornamental. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.
- 749 **Striped.** Purple and white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., ¼lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.
- 750 **White Mammoth Pearl.** Large, handsome; like New York Improved, but white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., ¼lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.



NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE EGGPLANT

FENNEL, FLORENCE or NAPLES

FENOUIL DE FLORENCE *Finocchio di Napoli*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings 5 or 6 inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles celery, but has a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. 755 Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

ICE-PLANT

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills 1 foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co., New York.

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, July 5, 1904.

Dear Sirs: Please send two ounces of same Cabbage seed I ordered from you last year (Surehead). The cabbages proved to be a splendid strain and are admired by every one who visits my garden as the best they have ever seen. Your seeds have given me very great satisfaction.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

P. A. HOFMEYER.

KALE, or BORECOLE

CHOU VERT FRISE Col Krauskohl

CULTURE.—Nos. 760 to 765 are cultivated and grown exactly like cabbage. No. 766 sow in August and September for early greens. Sow 770 early in the spring in a hotbed, and when from 1 to 2 inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. Sea Kale is not fit to eat until it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
760	Curled Dwarf Green Scotch. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain; largely grown in the South, being sown in August and September	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
761	“ Emerald Isle. Beautifully curled leaves of the richest possible emerald green; the handsomest Kale we have ever seen	05	10	30	1 00
762	“ Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of No. 760	05	10	25	70
763	“ Dwarf Brown. Very hardy	05	10	30	1 00
765	“ Striped and Variegated. For garnishing	05	20	50	1 50
766	“ Siberian, Thorburn Improved. Green curled; hardy	05	10	20	50
770	Sea Kale. Very fine; resembles celery	10	30	85	3 00
772	Jersey Winter Kale, or Cow Cabbage. For feeding cattle	05	10	25	75
774	Pe-Tsai. (The Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like Cos Lettuce	05	20	60	2 00

KOHLRABI

CHOU-RAVE Colinabo Kohlrabi

CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows 18 inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to 8 or 10 inches.

If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stems above ground are 2 or 3 inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as turnips, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable, with a fine and delicate flavor.



KOHLRABI

- 780 Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate; white ball. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.
- 782 Early White Vienna. For frames. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.
- 783 Early Purple Vienna. Purple ball; a very good sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 785 Early Purple Vienna. For frames. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.
- 786 Large White, or Green. Forms a large ball; not so fine, but more productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

LEEK

POIREAU Puerro Porro

CULTURE.—Sow very early in the spring in drills 6 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin out to 1 inch. When about 7 inches high, transplant them in rows 12 inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seeds may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
790	Best Large Flag Winter. Hardy and productive	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
792	Large Rouen Winter. A standard sort; fine keeper	05	15	35	1 25
794	Large Carentan, or Musselburgh. Distinct and dark-colored leaves; stout in habit, and hardy	05	20	50	1 50
795	London Summer	05	15	30	1 00



THORBURN'S MAXIMUM LETTUCE

LETTUCE

LAITUE *Lechuga* Salat

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 809, 822, 835, 848 and 849 in hotbeds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows 8 inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos, for a succession. In August sow any of the varieties. In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to 6 or 8 inches apart. To have Cos in good order they must be sown in a hotbed early in the year, and transplanted to a coldframe, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days, when grown to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground, enriched with thoroughly rotted manure and well pulverized. The after-culture should be close and careful, to secure the best results.

w. s. stands for white-seeded; b. s. for black-seeded

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
808	American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine for early or late sowing <i>w. s.</i>	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
809	Big Boston. Fine for forcing in coldframes or for open ground. <i>w. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
809a	Buttercup. Yellow, solid, small heads; for forcing or outdoors	05	15	35	1 25
810	California Cream Butter. Very large, solid heads; inside very white. <i>b. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
812	Coldframe White Cabbage. For starting in coldframes and setting out early. <i>w. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
815	Continuity. The longest standing of all; fine brown heading sort. <i>b. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
820	Deacon. Large, solid summer cabbage variety. <i>w. s.</i>	05	15	30	1 00
821	Denver Market. Very curly heads; good for forcing or outdoors. <i>w. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
822	Emperor Forcing Improved. Yellow, earliest of all; only for frames. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50
823	Emperor William. Light yellow, solid head, with brownish spots. Very tender; stands heat well. <i>b. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50
824	Giant Crystal Head. A splendid cabbage Lettuce, very large, solid; outside leaves bright green, inside crystal white with yellow heart, fine flavor; crisp and tender. <i>w. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
825	Glass House, Thorburn. For forcing under glass. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	60	2 00
825a	Golden Stonehead. Handsome, small, solid head Lettuce for forcing. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50
826	Golden Queen Forcer. Medium size, golden yellow, solid heads; early. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50
827	Grand Rapids Forcing. Large, tender; one of the best for forcing. <i>b. s.</i>	05	15	30	1 00
828	Gray-seeded Butter. One of the best; large head. <i>b. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
829	Hammersmith Hardy Green. <i>w. s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
830	Hanson Improved. Very large and solid; withstands the hot sun well. <i>w. s.</i>	05	20	50	1 50

LETTUCE, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
831	Hubbard Market. A large cabbage variety; for forcing or open ground. <i>w.s.</i>	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 35	\$1 25
832	Iceberg. Large, solid heads, very handsome; tender and crisp. <i>w.s.</i>	. 05	15	35	1 25
833	Large Boston Market. Very large, solid heads; fine for forcing. <i>w.s.</i>	. 05	15	35	1 25
834	Mammoth Black-seeded Butter, Thorburn. A selected strain, with large, solid yellow heads. The favorite variety of New York market-gardeners	05	15	35	1 25
835	Market-gardeners' Private Stock, Thorburn. A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. <i>b.s.</i>	. 05	15	35	1 25
837	Maximum, Thorburn. The largest, solidest, crispest and best. <i>b.s.</i>	. 05	15	35	1 25
838	May King. Extra-large, round, solid heads, light green outside, with clear yellow heart; very tender and of fine flavor. Splendid forcer. <i>w.s.</i>	. 05	20	60	2 00
840	Mignonette. Distinct russet-colored; very solid and compact. <i>w.s.</i>	. 05	20	50	1 50
841	New York Cabbage. Large solid heads; inside very white. <i>w.s.</i>	. . . 05	15	35	1 25
845	Salamander Improved. Fine, compact heads; resists summer heat. <i>b.s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25
847	Shotwell Brown Head. Large, handsome, tender heads; very hardy. <i>b.s.</i>	05	20	60	2 00
848	Simpson Early Curled. A leading early sort; very tender. <i>w.s.</i>	. . . . 05	15	30	1 00
849	Simpson Black Seed. A superior variety; large, and of light color. <i>b.s.</i>	05	15	30	1 00
850	Tennisball White Seed. A well-known forcing variety. <i>w.s.</i>	. . . . 05	15	35	1 25
852	Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing; <i>b.s.</i>	. . 05	15	35	1 25
853	Trocadero. Hardy; for spring or summer; green tinged russet. <i>w.s.</i>	. 05	20	50	1 50
855	White Summer Cabbage. Close heads of good size; fine for summer. <i>w.s.</i>	05	15	30	1 00
856	Yellow Winter, Thorburn. The finest of all coldframe sorts. <i>w.s.</i>	. . . 05	20	50	1 50
857	Cos, Trianon Self-closing, or Romaine. Resists heat well. <i>w.s.</i>	. . . 05	15	35	1 25
858	Cos, Express. A fine, new, very dwarf sort requiring no tying up. <i>w.s.</i>	05	15	35	1 25

MUSTARD

MOUTARDE *Mostaza* *Genf*

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September, or in frames or boxes during winter.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
870	Black. These seeds form the mustard of commerce	\$0 05	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
871	White London. Leaves used for salads while young; grows very rapidly.	05	05	10	25
873	Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves	05	10	20	50
874	Chinese Broad-leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach	05	10	20	60
875	Fordhook Fancy. Very ornamental; plants of vigorous growth; leaves dark green, curved outwardly. If used as a vegetable cook like Spinach	05	10	20	60
876	Ostrich Plume. Leaves curled and frilled like an ostrich plume	05	10	20	60

MELON, MUSK

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, 6 to 12 seeds to a hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road dust, is excellent to sift over young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hotbeds, on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand frames or glasses. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
881	Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality; intermediate .	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
882	Banquet. Beautifully netted, medium size, rich salmon flesh, fine quality.	05	15	30	1 00
883	Bay View Hybrid. Prolific and of great size, oblong; green flesh; late. .	05	15	30	1 00
883a	Casaba. Green flesh, large size, good quality	05	15	30	1 00
884	Champion Market. Large, slightly elongated, netted; flesh light green; early	05	15	30	1 00
885	Cosmopolitan. Round, densely netted; green flesh; very sweet	05	20	50	1 50
886	Defender. One of the very best yellow-fleshed sorts, medium size, oval in shape, flesh very firm and rich. Very vigorous and productive . . .	05	15	30	1 00
887	Emerald Gem. Small extra-early; dark green skin, orange flesh; very sweet	05	15	35	1 25
889	Hackensack. Large, round, and of good quality; a popular variety; early	05	15	30	1 00
890	Hackensack, Extra-Early. Ripens 10 days earlier than the Hackensack .	05	15	35	1 25
891	Jenny Lind. Small, green-fleshed; very early; good quality	05	15	30	1 00
893	Long Island Beauty. On style of Hackensack. The earliest and finest in quality, and the most beautiful of all Musk Melons	05	20	50	1 50
894	Melrose. Oval, dark green, densely netted; flesh thick, light green, shading to salmon	05	15	35	1 25
896	Montreal, Green. Large, round netted; flesh thick and light green; late .	05	15	35	1 25
897	Netted Gem, Round. Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh . .	05	15	30	1 00
898	Netted Gem, Oblong. Same as above, save in shape	05	15	30	1 00
899	Newport. Extra-early, small, round; green flesh of fine flavor	05	15	35	1 25
900	Mango Melon, or "Vine Orange." Size, shape and color of an orange; fine for preserving or pickling	05	20	50	1 50
901	Nutmeg. Sweet, green flesh, very early; named from its shape	05	10	30	1 00

MELON, MUSK *continued*


		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
901a	Nutmeg Tip Top. An improved strain; very sweet	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
903	Osage. Cocoanut-shaped; yellow flesh; light green netted skin	05	15	30	1 00
904	Paul Rose. Handsome, oval, new variety; rich orange flesh, very sweet	05	15	30	1 00
907	Red-fleshed Lyons. Orange flesh of the finest quality	05	20	50	1 50
909	Rocky Ford. Improved Netted Gem; very sweet and fine flavored; oblong	05	15	30	1 00
910	Shumway Giant. Round, light green; flesh deep salmon; very late	05	15	35	1 25
912	Surprise. Oblong; rich orange flesh of fine quality; early	05	15	35	1 25
913	White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin	05	15	30	1 00
915	Winter Pineapple. An extraordinary melon, which can be kept in splendid condition for months after being pulled. Suitable for the South only	05	15	30	1 00
916	Pomegranate. Ornamental; for perfume; late	05	25	75	2 50

IMPORTED VARIETIES
OF MUSK MELONS

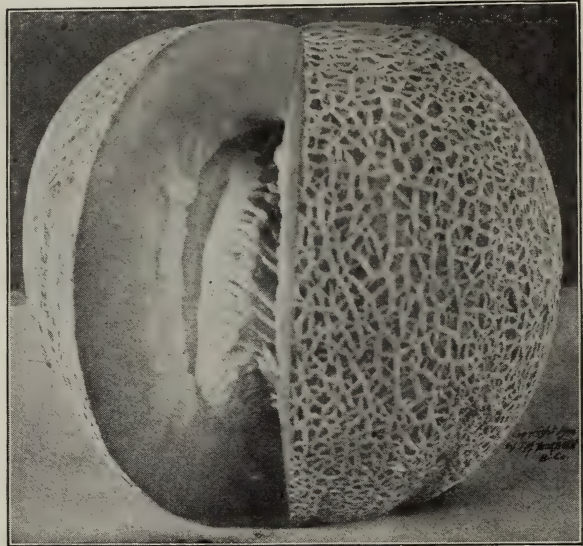
ENGLISH FRAME SORTS

920	Royal Favorite. Fine, white, thick flesh; a most valuable new sort	Pkt. \$0 25
921	Invincible Scarlet	25
923	Munroe's Little Heath	25
925	Blenheim Orange	25
926	Gilbert's Green Flesh	25
927	Lord Beaconsfield	25
928	Bishop's Favorite	25

FRENCH VARIETIES

 These sorts ripen outdoors here, and are well worthy of cultivation.

933	Nevers Wanted	Pkt. \$0 25
934	Red-fleshed Parisian. Orange flesh of the finest quality; slightly oblong shape	25
936	White-fleshed Prescott. The popular sort with Paris market-gardeners for greenhouse culture.	25



LONG ISLAND BEAUTY MUSKMELON (See page 26)

MELON, WATER

MELON D'EAU *Zandia* Wassermelone

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted 8 or 10 feet apart, according to variety. Light soil is best.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
945	Alabama Sweet. Dark green skin, flesh tender and sweet. Fine shipper	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
950	Black Diamond. Dark green, tough skin; large size, round	05	10	20	50
951	Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early	05	10	20	60
952	Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and rind thin; intermediate	05	10	25	75
955	Blue Gem, or Iceberg. Bright red flesh; very sweet; fine shipper	05	10	25	75
961	Cole's Early. Medium size; red flesh; green skin	05	10	25	70
962	Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early	05	10	20	60
963	Dixie. Excellent quality; very large and solid; flesh red; intermediate	05	10	20	60
964	Duke Jones. Large, handsome, dark green; red flesh of fine flavor	05	10	20	50
964a	Early Fordhook. Extra-early; good size, green skin, red flesh	05	10	25	70
965	Florida Favorite. A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; intermediate	05	10	20	60
966	Halbert Honey. Dark, glossy, green skin; flesh beautiful crimson, luscious and sweet. Fine for the Northern States	05	10	25	75
967	Hungarian Honey. A very early sort. Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red	05	15	30	1 00
968	Ice Cream, White Seed. Very early; red flesh	05	10	25	75
969	Icing, Dark. Solid, dark green skin; superior quality; white seed; early	05	10	25	75
970	Light. Round; pink flesh of fine quality	05	10	25	75
971	Jordan Gray Monarch. Largest grown; crimson flesh; late	05	10	25	75
972	Kleckley Sweets. Exceedingly sweet and fine-flavored, dark green skin, thin rind; flesh solid, scarlet and firm	05	10	25	75
972a	Kolb Gem. Large; good shipper; bright red flesh of fine quality; intermediate	05	10	20	60



WATER MELONS

976	Pride of Georgia. Round ; large ; crisp ; bright red flesh ; intermediate.	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
977	Rattlesnake, Southern. Oblong, dark and striped ; bright red flesh ; late	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
978	Seminole. Very large ; quality first-rate ; intermediate	05	10	25	75
980	Sweetheart. Very large ; bright skin ; fine quality	05	10	25	75
981	Triumph. Bluish green skin, red flesh, large ; good shipper	05	10	25	75
983	Wonderful Sugar. Very sweet ; handsome, oblong shape	05	10	25	75
984	Citron, Green Seed. Used for preserves ; green seed	05	10	25	75
985	Citron. Round and handsome ; for preserving ; red seed	05	10	25	75

MARTYNIA *(For Pickles)* Gernsenhorn

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, 3 feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain ; or the seed may be sown in a hotbed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. These varieties are productive, and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as cucumbers.

1010	Craniolaria	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1011	Proboscidea	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$2 50
		05	30	75	2 50

NASTURTIUM

CAPUCINE *Maraneula* Nasturtium

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for capers.

1020	Tall Crimson	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1021	Tall Yellow	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$0 75
1022	Tall Mixed	05	15	30	75
1023	Dwarf Mixed	05	10	25	75
				30	1 00

OKRA, or GUMBO

GOMBAUD *Quimbombo* Safran

CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to from 9 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hotbed, and transplanted. For keeping, they should be picked whilst small and tender.

1040	Long Green. Dwarf, very productive ; long, green pods	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1041	White Velvet. Tender white pods ; smooth and velvety in appearance	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 40
1042	Dwarf Green Prolific	05	10	20	40
1044	Perkins' Improved. Fine strain	05	10	20	40

ORACH, or FRENCH SPINACH

ARROCHE *Arnuella*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring ; cultivate and use like Spinach.

1050	Red. Distinct ; dark red leaves	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1052	White. Pale green leaves, almost yellow	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
		05	15	30	1 00



MUSHROOMS

MUSHROOM SPAWN

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON *Seta* Champignonbrut

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, 8 inches deep and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn 2 or 3 inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or 10 days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of 2 inches, and cover with 3 or 4 inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

From our experience with English, French and American Spawn we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the other two; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The American and English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little, will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing its vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn. The French spawn should be slightly moistened by sprinkling with water for two or three days before planting.

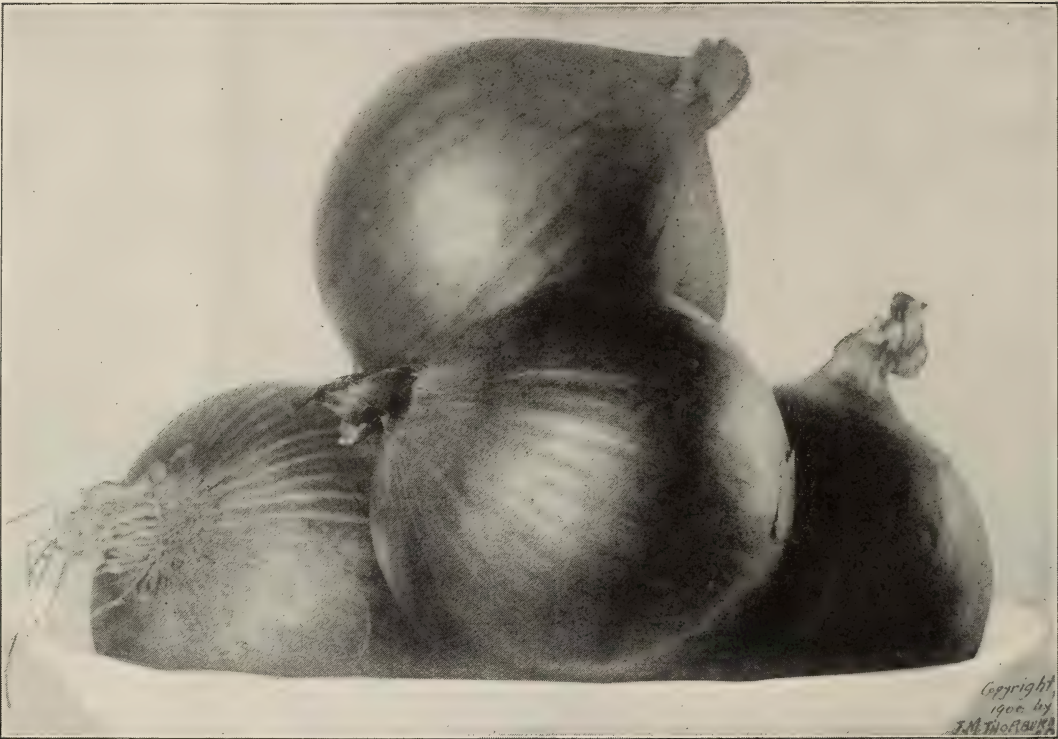
		Per lb.	10 lbs.
1054	American Spawn. In bricks	per 100 lbs., \$10	\$0 15 \$1 25
1055	English Spawn. In bricks	per 100 lbs., \$9	15 1 00
1056	French Spawn. In bulk		30 2 50

ONION

OIGNON *Cebolla* Zwiebel

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills 1 foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring—at the rate of 4 to 5 lbs. to the acre. Thin to 3 or 4 inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. The finest Onions are produced by the new method of sowing the seed in hotbed in February and March, and transplanting the seedlings to the open ground.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
1060	White Early Barletta. A small white Italian sort; earliest	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
1061	“ Queen. Pure white, small, flat, extra-early; fine for pickling	05	20	60	2 00
1062	“ Pearl, Italian-Grown. Extra-early, round, white; fine	05	20	60	2 00
1063	“ Resina. A very small Pearl strain; the earliest of all	05	25	75	2 50
1064	“ Victoria. Italian; white and globular	05	20	60	2 00
1065	“ Large Portugal. The standard large flat sort of the New York markets	05	25	75	2 50
1066	“ Large Globe (Southport Strain.) Very large and handsome	05	30	85	3 00
1067	“ Tripoli. Large white Italian variety	05	20	50	1 50
1067a	“ Maggiajola. A favorite Italian variety; large, early and of mild flavor	05	20	50	1 50
1068	“ Mammoth Garganus, or Silver King. Large silvery white Italian	05	20	60	2 00
1069	“ Bermuda (Teneriffe-grown)	05	20	75	2 50



RED GLOBE ONIONS

ONIONS, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1071	White Dutch Round Hard. One of the best white pickling sorts . . .	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
1072	" Thorburn Excelsior Pickling. One of the best whites for pickling . . .	05	20	60	2 00
1073	" Bunching, or Italian Silverskin . . .	05	20	60	2 00
1074	" Welsh. The leaves are used for salad early in spring. Sow in fall. . .	05	20	50	1 05
1078	Yellow Danvers. A standard sort; early and a good keeper . . .	05	15	40	1 25
1080	" Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well . . .	05	20	50	1 75
1081	" Golden Pheasant. Very handsome, on style of the Danvers . . .	05	15	40	1 25
1082	" Strasburg, or Dutch. Fine keeper; flat; yellow skin, white flesh. . .	05	20	50	1 50
1083	" Large Globe (Southport strain). The finest large yellow . . .	05	25	75	2 50
1084	" " Connecticut-grown . . .	05	30	85	3 00
1085	" Globe Spanish, or Prizetaker. Immense size; globe-shaped . . .	05	20	50	1 50
1086	" Cracker. Flat, extra-early; fine keeper . . .	05	15	40	1 25
1087	" Giant Rocca. Productive and mild; of large size; Italian . . .	05	20	50	1 50
1088	Red Australian Brown. Medium size, hard, solid; very early . . .	05	15	40	1 25
1089	" Large Wethersfield. Half-early and a good keeper; large size . . .	05	15	40	1 25
1091	" Large Globe (Southport strain). The finest large red sort . . .	05	20	50	1 75
1092	" Early Globe. Like above, but earlier and not so large . . .	05	30	85	3 00
1093	" " Flat. Medium size, very early, deep red; mild flavor . . .	05	20	50	1 50
1094	" Giant Rocca. Productive and mild; large size; Italian . . .	05	20	50	1 50
1099	" Mammoth Garganus. Very large Italian sort . . .	05	20	50	1 50
1101	" Bermuda (Teneriffe-grown) . . .	05	20	60	2 00
1103	" Bassano. Dark blood-red Italian sort . . .	05	15	40	1 25
1104	" Madeira Round. Light red . . .	05	15	40	1 25
1110	" " Flat. Light red . . .	05	15	40	1 25
1113	Imported Shallot Seed . . .	10	50		
1117	Chives Seed . . .	10	60		

ONION SETS, ETC.

Plant in drills about 12 inches apart and 4 inches in the rows. They must have high culture.

☞ These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.


	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.		Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
Yellow Onion Sets . . .	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 50	White Potato Onions . . .	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 50	\$5 00
White Onion Sets . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00	Yellow Potato Onions . . .	30	1 00	1 50	5 00
Red Onion Sets	20	60	1 00	3 50					

PEAS

Pois Chicharos o Guisantes Erbsen

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not overrich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession. Peas may be sown in this vicinity as late as the 20th of August. Medium and late Peas must be planted early; Extra-Earlies may be planted again in August. Sow in single or double rows, from 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row (except such sorts as we note to sow thinly), and 4 inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Pea, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when Peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like bush beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in peas are caused by the pea weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods and into the nearest peas. If the new aphide attacks the peas, spray the vines every day with clear water of the same temperature as the atmosphere.

Those marked with a star (*) are wrinkled marrows, and, unless otherwise stated, should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all Peas. Those marked thus (†) are large-podded sorts.

 We supply packets of peas at 10 cts. each, postpaid.

EXTRA-EARLY PEAS

		Height in feet	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1130	Thorburn Extra-Early Market. Our standard market-garden extra-early Pea; productive and profitable to grow	2½	\$o 25	\$o 75	\$I 25	\$4 50
1132	First-of-all. First-class selected strain of extra-earlies	2½	25	75	I 25	4 00
1136	Daniel O'Rourke Improved. Extra-early; favorite market-garden sort.	2½	25	75	I 25	4 00
1137	Philadelphia Extra-Early. Resembles the First of All	2½	25	75	I 25	4 00
1138	Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive	2½	25	75	I 25	4 50
1139	†* Thomas Laxton. A cross between Gradus and one of the extra-early sorts. It ripens within a day or two of the earliest round varieties, and is very productive. The pods are large and contain 7 or 8 large sized wrinkled peas of the finest flavor . . . pt. 25c. . 3		50	I 75	3 00	9 50
1140	†* Gradus. This and the Thomas Laxton are the finest extra-early Peas yet introduced; Gradus is in condition to pick about four days after our Extra-Early Market. The pods are very large and well filled with large wrinkled deep green peas of finest quality. pt. 25c. . 3		50	I 75	3 00	10 00
1141	* Exonian. One of the finest extra-early wrinkled sorts	2½	30	85	I 50	5 50
1142	* American Wonder. Early and productive; fine quality	I	30	I 00	I 75	6 50
1143	* Sutton's Excelsior. An extra-early dwarf wrinkled Pea, fully as early as the American Wonder, with much broader pods filled with large peas of the finest flavor, and produced in greater abundance pt. 25c. . I		35	I 25	2 00	7 00
1145	* Nott's Excelsior. Splendid early wrinkled sort; very prolific	I	35	I 25	2 00	7 00
1146	* Alpha. An extra-early wrinkled Pea; sow thickly	3	30	85	I 50	5 50
1147	* Premium Gem. Early; straight pods, well filled	I	30	I 00	I 75	6 00
1148	* McLean Little Gem. Early; straight pods.	1½	30	I 00	I 75	6 00
1150	* Gregory's Surprise. A fine wrinkled variety, and only four days later than our Extra-Early Market	2	35	I 25	2 00	7 00
1151	†* Duke of York. Very large, long, full pods, and peas of the finest flavor; very early and productive; one of the finest Peas grown	3	35	I 25	2 00	7 00
1154	†* Witham Wonder. A very valuable and reliable early dwarf wrinkled Pea. Pods dark green, filled to the point with 8 to 10 large peas of exceptionally sweet and delicate flavor	I	30	I 00	I 75	6 50

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS

1160	* Sutton's Satisfaction. Straight, broad pods, filled with extra-large fine green peas of the finest flavor	3	35	I 25	2 00	7 00
1162	* McLean Advancer. A fine standard sort of excellent quality	2½	30	85	I 50	4 75
1164	* Abundance. Long, round, well-filled pods; sow thinly	1½	30	85	I 50	4 75
1165	* Horsford Market-Garden. On the style of Advancer; very prolific	2½	25	75	I 25	4 50
1166	* Everbearing. Long pods, large pea; sow thinly	2½	25	75	I 25	4 50
1167	† Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green pea; sow thinly	2	30	I 00	I 75	6 00



TELEPHONE PEAS. (See page 33)

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS, con.

	Height in feet	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1168 *Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; peas of fine flavor	3	\$o 25	\$o 75	\$1 25	\$4 50
1169 *Champion of England. A well-known standard variety; sow thickly .	5	25	75	1 25	4 00
1169a *Dwarf Champion. A dwarf form of the popular Champion of Eng- land with large pods, very productive; finest quality	2	25	75	1 25	4 50
1170 †*Duke of Albany (American Champion). Immense pods on style of Telephone; very superior	5	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1172 †*Heroine. Large, full pods; enormously productive	2½	30	85	1 50	5 50
1173 *Daisy. Dwarf wrinkled, with large pods and peas	1½	50	1 50	2 50	10 00
1174 †*Shropshire Hero. Very productive; fine flavor; long, handsome pods .	2½	30	85	1 50	5 50
1175 *Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety; very productive; sow thinly .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS

1181 *Juno. One of the very finest dwarf wrinkled sorts. Large, straight pods; fine quality; very productive	1½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1183 †*Stratagem. Very large pods; peas of finest quality	1½	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1184 †*Queen. Very large, handsome pods, filled with large, dark green peas of finest flavor; first-class main-crop variety	2½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1185 †Telegraph (L. I. Mammoth). Very large pods and peas; excellent .	4	30	85	1 50	5 50
1186 †*Telephone. Enormous pods and peas of best quality	4	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1187 White Marrowfat. A favorite; heavy yielder	4	20	60	1 00	3 00
1188 Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific; for market . . .	3	20	60	1 00	3 00

SUGAR PEAS (EDIBLE PODS)

Sugar peas have edible pods which are eaten when young.

1190 Mammoth Gray-seeded Sugar. Immense pods	5	50			
1191 Melting Sugar. One of the best edible-pod sorts	4	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
1192 Tall Sugar. Very large, white seed; finest quality	4	30	1 00	1 75	6 00

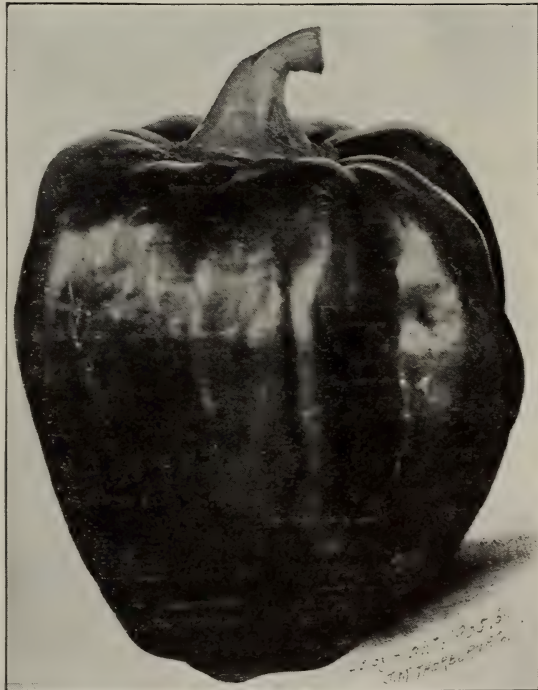
PARSLEY and PARSNIP. See page 34.

PEPPER


PIMENT *Pimiento* Pfeffer

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds in March, and, when the soil has become warm, set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows; hoe frequently. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.

- 1198 New Upright Sweet Salad. *For description, see Novelties.* Pkt. 15 cts., 2 pkts. 25 cts.
- 1199 Chinese Giant. Very large; flesh very mild and thick; bright scarlet color. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.
- 1200 Bell, Large. Large bright red; largely used for pickling. It is of such mild flavor that it may be eaten as a vegetable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 1203 Cayenne, Long Red. Bright red, slender pods, 3 inches long; pungent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 1204 Celestial. At first fruit is yellow, but when fully matured a deep scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 1206 Elephant's Trunk. Long scarlet fruits, shape of an elephant's trunk. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
- 1207 Golden Dawn Sweet. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor; small. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.



PEPPER.

 We supply packets of peas at 10 cts. each, postpaid.

PEPPER, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1208	Golden Queen Mammoth. Very large fruits; rich, golden yellow color; early	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
1209	Large Neapolitan Sweet. The earliest large sweet Pepper grown; very sweet and productive. <i>See Novelties</i>	10	25	75	2 50
1210	Monstrous. Very large and of mild flavor; for use when green	05	25	75	2 50
1211	Oxheart. Heart-shaped, medium size; fine for pickling	05	30	85	3 00
1212	Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used	05	25	75	2 50
1213	Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent	05	25	75	2 50
1214	Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	05	25	75	2 50
1216	Ruby King. Bright red, 4 to 6 inches long; mild; best for stuffing	05	25	75	2 50
1217	Squash, Large. Productive; for pickles	05	25	75	2 50
1220	Sweet Mountain. Large size; regular, handsome shape, mild flavor	05	25	75	2 50
1221	Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad	05	25	75	2 50

PARSLEY

PERSIL *Perijil* Petersilie

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring, and until the middle of July, in drills 1 foot apart. Thin out the plants to 4 inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or coldframe. No. 1241 should be thinned out while young, and managed in after-cultivation the same as carrots and parsnips.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1235	Thorburn's Extra Curled. Superior	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1236	Moss Curled. Very pretty	05	10	20	50
1237	Fern-leaved. Fine curled	05	10	20	60
1239	Plain. The ordinary form	05	10	20	40
1240	Beauty of the Parterre. For edging, and equally good as a condiment	05	10	25	75
1241	Hamburg, or Rooted. Edible roots	05	10	20	60

PARSNIP

PANAIS *Chirijia* Pastinake

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to 6 or 8 inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down weeds.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1250	Thorburn Hollow Crown. A market-gardener's strain	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 40
1252	Long White. A standard variety	05	10	20	40
1253	Abbott Improved. Smooth and quite large; fine sort	05	10	20	40
1254	Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White	05	10	20	40
1255	Early Round	05	10	20	50

PUMPKIN

POTIRON *Calabaza* Große Kürbiß


CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian corn or in the field or garden, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects are cultivated in same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1270	Large Cheese. Flat; one of the best varieties for family use	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1272	Early Sugar. Fine-grained, sweet and prolific; small yellow	05	10	20	60
1273	Black Negro. New Hampshire Pumpkin	05	10	25	75
1275	Jonathan. Large, white crookneck; fine for pies	05	10	25	75
1277	Golden Oblong. Orange skin, light yellow flesh; fine quality, good keeper.	05	10	25	70
1278	Cushaw, White. A white crookneck variety of excellent quality	05	10	25	75
1278a	" Golden. A fine yellow crookneck sort	05	10	25	75
1278b	" Striped. A splendid striped crookneck variety	05	10	25	75
1279	Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell-shaped; thick, white flesh; fine for pies	05	15	30	90
1280	Calhoun. Very superior quality; yellow flesh; fine for pies	05	15	30	90
1281	Japan Crookneck. Fine keeper, of first quality	05	10	30	90
1282	Red Etampes. Medium size, flat; very productive	05	15	40	1 25
1283	Mammoth King. Grows to an enormous size	05	15	50	1 50
1284	Mammoth Globe. Very large globe-shaped	05	15	40	1 25
1285	Mammoth Tours. A very large French variety	05	10	25	75
1285a	Quaker Pie. Very prolific and a good keeper; fine for pies	05	15	30	90
1286	Winter Luxury. A fine keeper and one of the best for pies	05	10	25	75
1287	Connecticut Field. Grown in corn fields for stock		10	15	30

SEED POTATOES

GROWN EXPRESSLY
FOR SEEDPOMME DE TERRE *Potatas* Kartoffeln

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart, and the sets 1 foot in the rows. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm light room for four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that, as soon as planted, they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hotbed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse-dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green mixed with about 80 parts of plaster; or what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small tablespoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clean off all the beetles. Three to 4 barrels to the acre.

 These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.

EARLY VARIETIES

		Per ½pk.	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.
1301	NOROTON BEAUTY. See <i>Novelties</i>	8 lbs. \$1, ½bus. \$2.50 .	\$1 50	\$4 00	\$8 00
1302	The Thorburn. We recommend it as positively the best for first crop. It is very early and of the finest quality; also very productive and of good size and form	\$0 50	85	2 50	4 50
1304	Thorburn's Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh. Very productive and of the finest quality; a first-class early variety	40	70	2 25	4 25
1307	Irish Cobbler. Fine white; vigorous grower	50	85	2 50	4 50
1308	Early Norther. Extra-early, very prolific; shape of Early Rose; fine quality	40	70	2 25	4 25
1309	Bovee. Extra-early, very productive; of fine quality; flesh white	50	85	2 50	4 50
1310	Early Rose. Popular market sort; very early, fine quality; very productive	40	70	2 25	4 25
1311	Crine's Lightning. Extra-early; extremely productive and of good quality; russet skin	50	85	2 50	4 50
1312	Queen. Early, productive, and of fine quality	50	85	2 50	4 50
1313	Crown Jewel. Very early; pink skin; very productive; fine quality	50	85	2 50	4 50

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES

		Per ½pk.	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.
1314	Gold Coin. A splendid new main-crop variety of remarkable productiveness and finest table quality; slightly oblong form, light golden skin; flesh pure white, fine-grained, cooks very dry	\$0 50	\$0 85	\$2 50	\$4 50
1315	Carman No. 1. This most valuable Potato was introduced by us in 1894, and it is a recognized high-class standard sort the world over. The finest second-early Potato ever offered	40	70	2 25	4 25
1318	Uncle Sam. Handsome shape, good size, fine quality	50	85	2 50	4 50
1319	Sir Walter Raleigh. Very productive; white flesh of best quality	50	85	2 50	4 50
1320	Rural New-Yorker No. 2. Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; immense yielder; fine table quality	40	70	2 25	4 25
1321	Green Mountain. Oval shape, white skin and flesh; excellent; heavy yielder	40	70	2 25	4 25

ROQUETTE

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to 8 or 10 inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

RAMPION

RAIPONCE *Reponche* Rapunzel-Kübe

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground early in May, either broadcast or in drills 10 inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it merely requires to be pressed firmly into the soil. Thin out the seedlings if they come out too thick, and water frequently during hot weather. The roots may be gathered for use from October onward throughout the winter.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1325	Rampion. The roots and leaves are excellent as salad	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50

We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the ounce or packet.

RADISH

RADIS ET RAVE *Rabanos y Rabanitos* *Radies und Rettig*

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in rows 8 to 12 inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. They should be sown in light, rich soil, as a crisp Radish cannot be produced in heavy soils. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Radishes should be eaten when quite small; it is a mistake to let them grow too long and too large. This applies particularly to the French Breakfast and small turnip-shaped sorts.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are best suited for market-gardeners.

			Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
			\$o 05	\$o 10	\$o 20	\$o 50
1330	*Turnip, Early Scarlet.	Very early. The French favorite	05	10	20	60
1331	" " *Scarlet, or Rapid Forcing.	Crisp; very early	05	10	20	60
1334	" " *Deep Scarlet, or Rapid Forcing.	Crisp; very early	05	10	20	60
1336	" " *Scarlet White-tipped.	Very early; for frames or outdoors.	05	10	20	50
1337	" " *Scarlet White-tipped Forcing	. . . . .	05	10	20	60
1338	" " *Scarlet Gem, White-tipped Forcing	. . . . .	05	10	20	60
1340	" " Triumph (Speckled Beauty.)	Very prettily striped or mottled scarlet and white; fine forcer	05	15	35	1 00
1341	" " *Scarlet Globe-shaped.	Fine for forcing or open ground	05	10	20	60
1342	" " Crimson Giant.	Double the size of the above, yet never pithy. Equally suitable for forcing or outdoors; flesh very tender and crisp	05	15	35	90
1343	" " *Non Plus Ultra.	Extra-early scarlet forcing	05	10	20	50
1344	" " Deep Blood-red.	Extra-early for forcing or outdoors	05	10	25	70
1345	" " White, or Box.	For forcing; flesh pure white and sweet.	05	10	20	60
1346	" " Yellow (Yellow Ball).	Small, very early	05	10	25	70
1347	" Large White Summer.	Of large size; roundish	05	10	20	60
1348	" *Golden Summer.	Smooth and bright skin	05	10	20	60
1350	Round Scarlet China.	Fine for winter or summer; grows in 6 or 8 weeks.	05	15	35	1 00
1351	*Olive-shaped French Breakfast.	Pink and white; early	05	10	20	60
1352	" French Breakfast Forcing.	Very rapid-growing; tender and crisp	05	10	25	70

- 1353 *Olive-shaped Golden Yellow. A new sort of very fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 70c.
- 1354 *Olive-shaped White. Mild and fine for summer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 70 cts.
- 1355 *Olive-shaped White Forcing. A forcing strain of the above. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 70 cts.
- 1356 *Olive-shaped Deep Scarlet. Crisp; very early. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 70 cts.
- 1357 *Olive-shaped Deep Scarlet Forcing. A forcing strain of the above. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 70c.
- 1359 *Olive-shaped Red Rocket Deep Scarlet Forcing. Very early. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 70 cts.
- 1360 Half-long Deep Scarlet, (Paris Beauty). Flesh bright and crisp. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 70 cts.
- 1361 Half-long Delicacy. Half-long, smooth, snow-white; fine forcer. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 70c.
- 1362 Half-long Munich. White skin, mottled with brown; fine. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 70 cts.
- 1364 *Long Scarlet Short Top. Very long, crisp; for frames or outdoors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 1365 Long Brightest Scarlet White-tipped. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 70 cts.



SCARLET GLOBE RADISHES

RADISH, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$o 05	\$o 10	\$o 20	\$o 60
1366	Long Cincinnati Market. An improved strain of Long Scarlet . . .				
1367	" *Scarlet Chartist, White-tipped	05	10	20	60
1368	" *Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing . . .	05	10	20	60
1369	" White Naples. Slender; for summer use	05	10	25	70
1370	" White Vienna, or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer . . .	05	10	20	60
1371	" Icicle. Pure white, of fine flavor; suitable for forcing	05	10	20	60
1375	*White Strasburg Summer. Very large; the German's favorite	05	10	20	60
1377	" *Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large	05	10	20	60
1380	*Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well .	05	10	25	70
1381	" *Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	05	10	20	60
1382	" *Half-long Black Spanish. Very fine strain	05	10	25	80
1383	" Oval Black Spanish. Shorter and more oval than the above . . .	05	10	25	80
1384	" Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter	05	10	20	60
1386	" Large White Spanish. Fine for winter	05	10	25	70
1387	" California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety . .	05	10	25	70
1388	" Celestial. The best winter sort; very large, white; solid, crisp . .	05	10	25	70
1389	Sakurajima Mammoth. Sow early in rich soil; the largest sort grown, being 2 feet in circumference and weighing 20 to 30 lbs.	10	25	75	2 50
1390	Raphanus Caudatus (Edible-pod Radish; Rat-tailed Radish). Has edible seed-pods; used raw or pickled	10	50		

RHUBARB

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a coldframe, in a fine, rich sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills 4 inches apart. Keep the frames covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six or eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows 12 inches apart and 12 inches in the row. The following spring transplant again to permanent location, setting 4 or 5 feet apart each way. In good soil Rhubarb is ready to use the second year from seed. When roots are set out, plant them 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seed where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$o 05	\$o 20	\$o 50	\$1 50
1420	Linnæus. The earliest				
1422	Victoria	05	20	50	1 50
1425	ROOTS, strong each, 15c.; per doz., \$1.50 .				

THE NEW CRIMSON WINTER RHUBARB

This wonderful new vegetable, introduced by Mr. Luther Burbank, produces marketable stalks **the first season from seed**. The stalks are of medium size, well-grown ones averaging twelve to eighteen inches in length and about ¾ inch in diameter. They are of a pale greenish crimson color, turning when cooked to a light, clear crimson, and are of the very best quality. It starts to grow vigorously by October, and continues to produce stalks continually until after the common varieties make their first appearance some six months later. For forcing under glass in the cold northern states, for a constant supply for home use and for growing in California and the southern states for shipping North and East, it promises to become more profitable than anything else which the soil produces. It should be planted about 3 by 6 feet apart. It withstands ordinary frosts which would destroy any other kind, and will produce a heavier crop than any of the common Rhubarbs. It comes true from seed; the individual plants vary slightly in size and foliage, but never from its fixed habit of winter growth. Per packet, 10 cts.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER

SALSIFIS *Ostion Vegetal* *Hasferwurzel*

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 12 inches apart, 1 inch deep, and thin out to 6 inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for carrots and parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces ½ inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the oyster. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to the acre.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$o 05	\$o 20	\$o 50	\$1 50
1430	Long White French				
1435	Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and superior	05	20	50	1 50
1436	Thorburn's Improved Thick-rooted. Very thick and smooth	10	30	85	3 00

SCOLYMUS

A vegetable from Spain. The roots resemble a small parsnip, and will keep through the winter like a turnip. It is cultivated exactly like the carrot, except that it should be grown in rows 3 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled, like salsify. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$2.50.

SCORZONERA

SCORZONERE *Escorzonera* *Scorzionwurzel*

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but, on account of being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to salsify. It is also called Black Salsify. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

SORREL

OSEILLE *Acedera* *Sauerampfer*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring in drills 18 inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower-stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. It is also used for soups. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
1455	Garden, Large French	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1456	" Mammoth Lyons. Extra-large improved strain	05	20	50	1 50

SPINACH

EPINARD *Espinaca* *Spinat*

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart (10 to 12 lbs. to the acre), every two weeks for a succession, and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use sow in August and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seeds of New Zealand in hills 2 feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
1460	Round Viroflay (Thick-leaved.) Has very large, thick, dark green leaves; the favorite market-gardener's sort for fall or spring sowing	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
1462	Round-leaved Flanders. A standard sort	05	10	15	40
1464	Lettuce-leaved. Popular French sort	05	10	15	45
1466	Curled-leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Large, curled and wrinkled leaves; tender and of the finest flavor	05	10	15	40
1467	Long-standing (Round Thick-leaved). Dark green; leaves large and thick; very long-standing. Best for spring growing	05	10	15	35
1468	Victoria. Extra dark black-green color. Two or three weeks later than the ordinary "Long-standing." A fine variety for spring sowing.	05	10	15	40
1469	Prickly, or Winter. Vigorous and hardy; recommended for fall sowing.	05	10	15	40
1470	New Zealand Summer. This plant is not a spinach, but is used as such; it grows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and is very prolific; grows well during hot summer weather when the ordinary Spinach cannot be had, and is most valuable for hot climates. The seed should be soaked in hot water before sowing	05	10	30	80

SQUASH

COURGE *Calabaza* *Speiße Kürbiss*

CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons, the Bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, and the running kinds from 6 to 9 feet apart.

BUSH VARIETIES

		Per pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
1500	Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer; not so early as the White Bush	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1502	Golden Custard. Mammoth strain of the Golden Bush. A valuable new variety; golden yellow flesh; fine quality	05	10	25	75
1504	Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety	05	10	25	75
1506	Long Island White Bush. An improved strain of Early White Scallop Bush; very prolific	05	10	25	75
1507	Silver Custard. A mammoth strain of Early White Bush. Very large	05	10	25	75



SQUASHES

SQUASH, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
1508	Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit ; distinct ; best for summer	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1509	Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above	05	10	25	75
1510	Giant Summer Straightneck. Most of them are <i>straight-necked</i>	05	10	25	75
1512	Cocozell Bush. A fine variety ; oblong shape ; skin smooth, dark green marbled yellow or pale green	05	10	25	80

RUNNING VARIETIES

1530	Bay State. Hard, blue shell ; for fall or winter	05	10	30	1 00
1532	Boston Marrow. Oval ; bright orange ; flesh yellow and fine	05	10	25	75
1537	Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality, and very prolific	05	10	30	1 00
1539	Delicata. Orange-yellow, striped green ; small size, but very prolific ; it is extra-early, very solid, and a good keeper ; flesh dry and of fine quality	05	10	30	1 00
1541	Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort ; fine-grained, rich flavor ; very prolific	05	10	30	1 00
1542	Faxon. Medium size, early and productive ; orange flesh of fine quality.	05	10	30	1 00
1543	Fordhook. One of the best winter sorts ; fine quality	05	15	30	1 00
1544	Golden Bronze. Skin dark green ; flesh golden yellow, fine-grained and very sweet	05	10	30	1 00
1544a	Giant Neapolitan. See <i>Novelties</i>	25			
1545	Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use ; an excellent sort for pies.	05	10	25	80
1546	“ Golden. The same as the above, but with skin of a bright red ; very fine	05	10	30	1 00
1547	“ Mammoth Warted. Immense size, covered with warts	05	10	25	80
1549	Mammoth Chili. Rich orange flesh ; grows to an enormous size	05	15	50	1 50
1550	Marblehead. Gray skin ; very productive, fine keeper ; dry, sweet	05	10	30	1 00
1551	Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality ; good for fall or winter	05	10	30	1 00
1552	Orange Marrow. Quite distinct ; very early, and of most delicate flavor ; suitable for fall and winter	05	10	30	1 00
1554	Turban. Orange-yellow flesh ; good flavor	05	10	30	1 00
1555	Winter Crookneck. One of the best winter sorts	05	10	25	80

VEGETABLE MARROW

1560	English. The true English strain ; cream color, merging into deep yellow ; white flesh ; about 9 inches long	05	10	25	75
1562	Italian (<i>Cocozelle di Napoli</i>). Grows about 20 inches long, with a diam- eter of 3 or 4 inches. Skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or paler green. In Italy it is eaten when quite young	05	10	25	80



THORBURN'S 1903 TOMATO

TOMATO

TOMATO *Tomates* Liebesapfel

CULTURE.—Sow in a hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window, when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hotbed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart each way. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early and transplanting to small pots.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1600	Acme. Medium size, smooth and good ; purplish pink color	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 60	\$2 25
1605	Atlantic Prize. Extra-early ; smooth, bright red, and of good size	05	25	60	2 25
1606	Beauty. Large, smooth, dark pinkish red ; thick flesh ; regular form	05	25	60	2 25
1609	Buckeye State. Very large and productive, smooth, uniform, good quality	05	25	75	2 50
1610	Chalk's Early Jewel. Very fine ; large, solid, smooth, bright red ; similar to the Stone, but early	10	30	85	3 00
1611	Crimson Cushion. Extra large, handsome, bright crimson	10	40	1 25	4 00
1615	Democrat, Thorburn's. The finest large Tomato ; bright rose	10	30	85	3 00
1620	Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct, early ; fruit like the Acme	05	25	60	2 25
1623	Earliana. Extra-early, bright red ; smooth	10	30	85	3 00
1624	Enormous. Extra-large, very solid, bright red	10	30	85	3 00
1625	Favorite. Large smooth, productive, and a good shipper	05	25	60	2 25
1632	Frogmore Selected. Medium size, bright deep red, smooth, very solid and fine flavored. An excellent sort for forcing under glass	10	75		
1634	Freedom. Early, regular and uniform ; bright scarlet	05	30	85	3 00
1634a	Globe, Livingston's. Glossy rose color, tinged with purple ; very early, smooth and of large size ; very productive and a good keeper. Ripens evenly through and through	10	40	1 25	4 00
1635	Golden Queen. About size and form of Beauty ; smooth, golden yellow	05	25	75	2 50
1636	Honor Bright. Rich, bright red ; long keeper and fine shipping sort	05	25	75	2 50
1637	Ignotum. Early for so large a sort, deep red, smooth, very prolific	05	30	85	3 00
1638	Imperial. Early, large, smooth, solid ; fine quality ; color of Beauty	05	25	75	2 50
1639	Lemon Blush, Thorburn's. Skin and flesh lemon, with a faint rose blush.	05	30	85	3 00
1640	Long Keeper, Thorburn's. Bright red, early, very productive ; fine keeper	05	30	85	3 00
1641	Lorillard. Bright glossy red, smooth ; of fine flavor, and very early	10	40	1 25	4 00
1641a	Magnus. Purplish pink, very firm flesh ; large and uniform ; very early and productive	10	35	1 00	3 50
1642	Matchless. Extra-large, smooth and handsome ; bright red ; very solid	05	25	75	2 50

TOMATOES, continued

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1643	Mikado. Purplish red, large, smooth and solid	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
1644	Paragon. Bright red; round, very productive	05	25	60	2 25
1647	Perfection. Early, regular and productive; reddish scarlet	05	25	60	2 25
1648	Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation	10	40	1 25	4 00
1650	Rosalind, Thorburn's. Beautiful rose color; large, uniform, round	10	30	85	3 00
1652	Royal Red. Intense bright red color; good main-crop variety	05	25	60	2 25
1653	Ruby Early. Very early; large size; bright scarlet color	05	25	60	2 25
1654	Stirling Castle. Small size; very solid, finest flavor, enormously productive; for forcing under glass	10	40	1 25	4 00
1656	Station Upright Tree. Best tree sort, very compact in growth	10	60		
1659	Stone. Very large, perfectly smooth; fine bright scarlet	05	25	60	2 25
1662	Stone New Dwarf. In growth resembling Dwarf Champion, but with much larger fruits. Color bright scarlet, perfect shape, very solid and of the best quality	10	30	85	3 00
1664	Success. Large, bright scarlet, smooth and solid; very productive	05	25	60	2 25
1666	Table Queen. Large, smooth, round, solid	05	25	75	2 50
1668	Terra Cotta, Thorburn's. Distinct in color and flesh; pure <i>terra cotta</i>	05	25	75	2 50
1669	Thorburn's Earliest. The earliest of all	10	35	1 00	3 50
1670	Thorburn's 1903. Quite distinct, with velvety skin of a very bright brick-red color; large, smooth, solid, vigorous and very productive and of fine quality	10	30	85	3 00
1672	Trophy. Very solid; standard late; fine canner; dark scarlet	05	25	60	2 25

SMALL-FRUITED VARIETIES

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1674	Red Cherry. Small fruits, used for pickles; very handsome	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1676	Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves	05	30	85	3 00
1678	Red Peach. Resembling a peach; for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent	05	30	85	3 00
1679	Red Pear. Fruit handsome and solid; fine for preserves	05	25	75	2 50
1680	Red Plum. Bright red, round, regular; for pickles	05	25	75	2 50
1681	Strawberry (Winter Cherry, or Husk Tomato). Makes fine sauce	05	25	75	2 50
1682	Yellow Cherry. For pickles and preserves	05	25	75	2 50
1683	Yellow Peach. Beautiful clear yellow color; a perfect resemblance of a peach	05	25	75	2 50
1684	Yellow Pear. Handsome, yellow, pear-shaped fruits	05	25	75	2 50
1685	Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	05	25	75	2 50

SWISS CHARD, or SILVER BEET

This is a beet producing leaves only, of a superior quality to those of the ordinary Beet, and excellent as greens. Cultivate about the same as Spinach, by sowing the seed in early spring, in drills about a foot apart. As it grows, thin out for use, and keep clear of weeds if success is desired. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb., 50 cts.

SKIRRET

CHERVIS Zuckerrübsel

CULTURE.—Sow in drills ½ inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to 8 inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before winter, and store in sand or earth. It is a plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and is eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

		Per pkt.	Oz.
1695	Skirret.	\$0 10	\$0 40

Witloof. See *Chicory*, page 21.

MESSRS J. M. THORBURN & Co., New York.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN., July 26, 1904.

Gentlemen: I have given your Thorburn Extra-Early Market Peas a fair trial this year, and have raised from them the heaviest crop of extra-early Peas in many years, the pods having no less than seven seeds, and plenty having eight and some nine, and, unlike some other varieties, I have found that they can be picked very young, and yet not fall to pieces while cooking—a very important feature in private families.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) LOUIS MARTIN, Gardener for Hon. P. C. Lounsbury.




RED-TOP GLOBE AND RED-TOP STRAP-LEAF TURNIPS

TURNIP

NAVET Nabo Rübe

CULTURE.—For early Turnips sow as soon as the ground opens in spring. Nos. 1766 to 1774 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from the middle of July to the end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Rutabagas) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart, and thinning to 6 inches in the drill. Sow in drills, one pound to the acre; broadcast, two to three pounds to the acre.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1700	Half Long White. For frames or outdoor, but must be eaten when quarter size; very fine; tender	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1701	Early Milan Purple-Crown. Earliest of all, white with purple top	05	10	20	60
1702	Early Milan Pure White. Very handsome, pure white, and as early as the above; flesh very sweet and tender	05	10	25	75
1705	Purple-Top Munich. One of the earliest	05	10	20	60
1706	Scarlet Kashmir. Small, flat, extra-early; pure white flesh of finest quality	05	10	25	75
1708	White Egg. Oval, handsome and sweet	05	10	20	50
1709	Early Snowball. Small, and of rapid growth; pure white	05	10	20	50
1715	Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort	05	10	20	45
1722	Red-Top Strap-Leaf. The popular fall flat sort	05	10	20	45
1724	Red-Top Globe-shaped. A standard sort in the New York market	05	10	20	45
1725	Red Tankard. A good keeper; long shape	05	10	20	50
1726	White Norfolk. Globular, late; solid	05	10	20	45
1728	White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort	05	10	20	45
1733	White French, or Rock. Very productive and a fine keeper	05	10	20	60
1736	White Model. Snow-white, globular	05	10	20	60
1738	Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock	05	10	20	45
1739	Cow Horn. Long, white, in shape resembling a cow's horn	05	10	20	50
1747	Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	05	10	20	50
1748	Thorburn Yellow Stone. Fine, hard winter sort	05	10	20	50
1749	Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well	05	10	20	50
1750	Yellow Finland. Early and of fine flavor; small, flat, distinct	05	10	25	75
1752	Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive, and a good keeper	05	10	20	50
1756	Yellow Tankard. Long shape; good keeper	05	10	20	50
1758	Seven Top. The tops are used for greens	05	10	20	45
1766	Rutabaga, Thorburn Family. A fine strain for family use; finest quality	05	10	20	60
1767	" Thorburn Purple-Top Improved. (L. I. Strain)	05	10	20	50
1768	" Champion Purple Top. Very large	05	10	20	40
1774	" White-fleshed. Large and productive	05	10	20	45

 We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the ounce or packet.



PEPPERMINT

LAVENDER

FENNEL

SAGE

SUMMER SAVORY

Seeds of Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herbs

		Per pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 75	
Agrimony. For medicinal purposes	Agrimonia officinalis	05	15	\$1 25
Angelica, Garden. For flavoring wine and cakes	Archangelica officinalis	05	10	75
Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative	Pimpinella anisum	10	80	
Arnica. Tincture of Arnica is made from it	Arnica montana	05	30	
Balm. For culinary purposes	Melissa officinalis	05	15	1 50
Basil. Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb	Ocimum minimum	05	15	1 25
" Sweet. Culinary herb used for flavoring soups, etc.	Ocimum basilicum	10	60	
Belladonna. Used in medicine	Atropa Belladonna	05	10	80
Bene. The leaves used for dysentery	Sesamum orientale	05	10	1 00
Borage. Leaves used as a salad	Borago officinalis	05	10	60
Caraway. Used in flavoring liquors and bread	Carum Carui	10	40	4 00
Catnip. Has medicinal qualities	Nepeta cataria	10	75	
Chamomile	Matricaria Chamomilla	05	10	50
Coriander. Seeds aromatic	Coriandrum sativum	05	10	80
Cumin	Cuminum Cyminum	05	10	50
Dill. Seeds used for flavoring vinegar	Anethum graveolens	05	15	1 25
" New Mammoth. Much larger than above	Anethum graveolens	10	50	
Elecampane. Has tonic and expectorant qualities	Inula Helenium	05	10	60
Fennel, Sweet. Seeds aromatic; for flavoring	Anethum Foeniculum	05	15	1 25
" Florence. In flavor resembling celery	Anethum Foeniculum	05	20	1 25
Foxglove, Purple. Has medicinal qualities	Digitalis purpurea	10	75	
Fumitory. A medicinal herb	Fumaria officinalis	05	15	1 00
Henbane. Has medicinal qualities; poisonous	Hyoscyamus niger	05	25	2 50
Horehound. Has medicinal qualities	Marrubium vulgare	05	25	2 50
Hyssop. Has medicinal qualities	Hyssopus officinalis	05	30	3 00
Lavender, True. For oil and distilled water	Lavendula vera	05	15	1 25
" For oil and distilled water	Lavendula spica	05	15	1 00
Lovage. Has medicinal qualities	Levisticum officinale	05	25	2 50
Marshmallow. Has medicinal qualities	Althæa officinalis	05	15	1 25
Marigold, Pot. The flowers dried or fresh are used in soups	Calendula officinalis	10	40	4 00
Marjoram, Pot. Used in seasoning	Origanum Onites	05	20	1 25
" Sweet. Used in seasoning	Origanum Majorana	25		
Mint, Curled Mint	Mentha crispa	10	60	6 00
" Peppermint	Mentha piperita	05	30	3 00
Pennyroyal. Has medicinal qualities	Hedeoma pulegeoides	05	20	2 00
Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water	Rosmarinus officinalis	05	10	75
Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities	Ruta graveolens	05	15	1 50
Saffron. Used in medicine, and also in dyeing	Carthamus tinctorius	05	15	1 00
Sage, Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine	Salvia officinalis	05	15	1 00
" Red. Used as a culinary herb; also in medicine	Salvia Horminum	05	10	75
" Purple. Used as a culinary herb; also in medicine	Salvia Horminum	05	20	2 00
Savory, Summer. Used as a culinary herb	Satureja Hortensis	10	75	
" Winter. Used as a culinary herb	Satureja montana			
Tansy. Generally used in bitters	Tanacetum vulgare			
Tarragon, True. Does not produce seed. Roots in fall and spring	Artemisia Dracunculus	35c. each, \$3 50 per doz.		
Thyme, Broad-leaved English. Used as a seasoning	Thymus vulgaris	05	25	2 50
" French	Thymus vulgaris	05	30	3 25
Woodruff	Asperula odorata	05	60	
Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities	Artemisia Absinthium	05	20	2 00

We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the ounce or packet.

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A Woman's Hardy Garden. By Helena Rutherford Ely	PRICE \$1 75	Cabbage, Cauliflower and Allied Vegetables. By C. L. Allen. Illustrated. Cloth . . .	PRICE \$0 50
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The Cyclopedia of American Horticulture. By L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, assisted by Wilhelm Miller and many expert cultivators and botanists. 4 vols. Over 2,000 original engravings	20 00	Flowers: How to Grow Them. By Eben E. Rexford	50
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Brazilian American. Makes excellent cigars, and is a delightful aromatic pipe-smoking tobacco. Per oz., 20c.; lb., \$2.

Climax. A cross between Burley and Sterling. Extra fine, bright variety. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.

Conqueror. A superb, bright yellow and a healthy, vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. It ripens early and is easily cured to the brightest color. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.

Havana. Seed gathered for us from the celebrated plantations of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 40c.; per lb., \$4.

Honduras. A new mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality of tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.

Kentucky Yellow. Per oz., 20c., per lb., \$2.

Lataki. Turkish imported. Per oz., 30c.; per lb., \$3.

Oronoka, White Stem. From the old reliable yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.

Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf. A first-class standard cigar variety. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Yellow. Preferred by many for brights; succeeds where the other yellow sorts fail. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.

Safrano. Rich saffron-yellow color, soft silky texture and fine flavor. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.

Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.

Sumatra. The finest of all for cigar wrappers; specially grown for us in Connecticut. Per oz., 40c.; per lb., \$4.

Tuckahoe. Extra fine long leaf; fine for wrappers. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.

Virginia Oak Hill Yellow. Resembles White Burley in color and Oronoka in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fiber. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.

Virginia "One Sucker." Large leaf; wide, lance-shaped; rather coarse than fine. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.

Yellow Mammoth. A new western variety of the export type. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

Prices variable

	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Canary, best Sicily	\$0 10	\$8 00
Mixed Canary Seed	10	8 00
Hemp	10	5 00
Lettuce Seed	25	
Maw, Blue Poppy	20	
Millet	10	4 00
" White French	10	7 00
" Red Siberian	10	4 50

	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Rape, English	\$0 10	\$5 50
" German	10	6 00
Rough Rice	10	6 00
Vetches for Pigeons	prices variable.	
Gravel for Cages	per qt., 6 cts.	
Cuttle Fish Bone	30	
Sunflower Seeds for Parrots	10	5 50

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We shall have all the Standard Sorts at their proper seasons.

ESCULENT PLANTS AND ROOTS

	Doz.	100	1,000
Asparagus Roots, Conover Colossal. Two years old	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Plant either</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">in fall</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">or spring.</div> </div>	\$0 75	\$5 00
" " Palmetto. Two years old		75	5 00
" " Barr's Mammoth. Two years old		75	5 00
" " Columbian Mammoth White. Two years old		90	6 00
Chive Plants. Plant early in spring	per bunch, 25c.		
Cinnamon Vine Roots (<i>Dioscorea Batatas</i> , Chinese Yam). 4 to 7 inches long. Plant in spring	\$0 60	3 50	
Horse-Radish Roots. Cut in pieces. Plant in spring	20	75	
Jerusalem Artichoke Roots	per qt., 20c.; bus., \$4.		
Rhubarb Roots. Strong	each, 15c.	1 50	
Tarragon Plants (<i>Estragon</i>)	each, 35c.	3 50	

J. M. THORBURN & CO., New York.

COALVILLE, UTAH, January 14, 1905.

Dear Sirs: I am very pleased to say that the seeds gave us splendid results; everything was very fine. I wish that you could have seen our irrigated garden. Your Maximum Lettuce cannot be excelled.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) W. J. WRIGHT,



About Lawns and Lawn Grass Seed

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED

The ground should be thoroughly drained and well prepared. The soil ought not to be too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn; but the surface should be as much alike in quality as possible. After sowing, the ground should be rolled in order to press the seed firmly into the soil. The proper time to sow grass seed depends, of course, upon the latitude. In the central and eastern states from March 15 to April 15 is the best time. Seed may also be sown in the fall, provided it is done early enough to secure a good, strong growth before winter sets in. The sowing should be done when the ground is moist, or before an expected rain, and a subsequent rolling is always advisable.

ROLLING.—As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, the land should be gone over with a heavy roller. Winter frosts loosen the soil, and rolling is necessary to compress it again. If grass seed is to be sown, this should be done first and the rolling immediately afterwards. Roll frequently.

MOWING.—All turf-forming grasses are improved, both in vigor of root-growth and in fineness of texture, by frequent mowings. It is impossible to say just how often the grass should be mown, as that depends upon the rate at which it grows. Too close cutting should be guarded against, however, especially during the hot summer months, when the roots require some top-growth to protect them from the burning sun. A good top-growth is also necessary to protect the roots from severe winter frosts.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE.—For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with 6 cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied.

It is a good plan to sow on good land, in any out-of-the-way place, strips for sod, to be used for patching poor parts of the lawn, or for grass borders, etc.

N. B. We shall be pleased to make special mixtures for particular purposes, or to suit exceptional conditions of soil, situation or climate—for very sandy or clayey ground, for very dry or wet situations, for steep slopes, terraces, tennis courts, croquet greens, polo-grounds, etc. We invite consultation about any difficulties experienced in getting the right turf for any purpose or in any place.

THE THORBURN LAWN GRASS

Practically all the very finest lawns in America were produced from this mixture. It is composed exclusively of permanent grasses that make a finer and thicker turf the older they become, and yet give a rich green sward in three or four weeks from the time of sowing. The ordinary Central Park Lawn Grass Seed as usually sold is not to be compared with this superior mixture. It should be sown at the rate of 4 to 5 bushels to the acre (15 pounds to the bushel). Per qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 65 cts.; pk., \$1; bus., \$3.50.

THORBURN'S SPECIAL LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

This extra-choice mixture contains a large proportion of the finer and more expensive species, such as Rhode Island Bent, Crested Dog's-Tail, Creeping Bent, in extra-heavy samples, bringing the weight up to 20 lbs. per bushel, and producing a turf of the closest and finest texture possible. Price per bushel of 20 lbs., \$5.

THORBURN'S LAWN-RESTORING GRASS SEED

A mixture of grasses peculiarly suited to take firm hold and grow quickly on hard, worn-out or burned spots. The best time to resow them is very early in spring, but seed may also be sown in the fall from first of September to first of October. Some **Lawn-restoring Grass Seed** should also be sown before every summer rain on thin places. Price per qt., 30 cts.; per bus. of 24 lbs., \$5.

THORBURN'S LAWN GRASS FOR THE SOUTH

A mixture of grasses that stand extremes of heat and drought well and that are therefore peculiarly adapted for southern lawns. Per bushel of 20 lbs., \$5.

THORBURN'S GRASS MIXTURE FOR SHADY SPOTS ON LAWNS

A mixture of grasses that thrive in shaded situations, under trees, or close to walls where there is little sun. Price per quart, 35 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel of 24 lbs., \$6.

GRASS MIXTURE FOR RAILROAD BANKS, ETC.

A mixture of grass with long, interlacing, matting roots that will bind steep embankments, gravelly or sandy slopes, etc., preventing washouts by rainstorms and covering with permanently green turf. Price per bushel of 22 lbs., \$4.50.

Also Permanent Grass Seed for Golf Links, Tennis Courts and Polo Grounds

We have devoted much attention to the seeding and preservation of golf links, tennis courts and polo grounds, and offer the following mixtures, which have been used on most of the finest links, etc., in the country with very satisfactory results.

FAIR GREEN MIXTURE

For the grounds in general. Per bushel of 20 pounds, \$2.50.

PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE

A mixture of extra-fine grasses that will make a close, firm, green and lasting turf, which will improve with tramping. Per qt., 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75; per bushel of 24 lbs., \$6.

TENNIS COURT MIXTURE

A mixture of extra fine grasses peculiarly adapted for tennis courts. This mixture will make a firm, green and lasting turf of the finest texture that will improve with tramping. Per qt., 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel of 24 lbs., \$6.

POLO GROUNDS MIXTURE

A mixture of fine-leaved, and deep-rooting grasses, forming a strong and lasting turf that will stand hard usage. Per bushel of 20 pounds, \$2.50.

For Destroying Worms on putting greens, Mr. Travis, the distinguished golfer, recommends the following formula: Take $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. corrosive sublimate and mix with two quarts of water; then add 40 or 50 gallons of water and sprinkle the ground, using an ordinary watering pot.

The Following Celebrated Lawns and Golf Links Were Produced Mainly from Thorburn's Seeds

St. Andrews Golf Club
Lakewood Country Club
Wee Burn Golf Club
Apawamis Golf Club
The Garden City Golf Club
Nassau Country Club

Fox Hills Golf Club
Chicago Golf Club
Philadelphia Country Club
The Rockaway Hunting Club
Ekwanok Country Club
Baltusrol Golf Club

Geo. W. Vanderbilt's Biltmore Estate
Allegheny Country Club
Shinnecock Hills Golf Club
Montclair Golf Club
Englewood Golf Club
Mohawk Golf Club

Grass Mixtures for Meadows and Pastures

For nearly a hundred years our house has made a specialty of grasses. We were probably the first to introduce to this country, for commercial distribution, the many valuable natural and cultivated foreign species that now take such an important part in our agricultural economy. The formation of permanent pastures and meadows has for many years been a subject of careful study with us, and the following formulæ for seeding grass-lands have received universal recognition.

It is a well-ascertained fact that a thicker and more prolonged growth is produced by a mixture of many sorts of grasses than by only one or two. For every different kind and condition of soil there are grasses that are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early, and others so late, that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. Grass seed may be sown either early in spring or in fall from first of September to middle of October in this latitude. *The quantities given are the minimum, and may often be increased to advantage.*

MEADOW MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE

No. 1. On Good Land, neither Too dry nor Too Wet	No. 2. On High and Dry Land	No. 3. On Wet Late Land
5 lbs. Red Top.	4 lbs. Red Top.	6 lbs. Red Top.
1 " Meadow Foxtail.	2 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	2½ " Creeping Bent Grass.
½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	4 " Meadow Brome Grass.	6 " Orchard Grass.
2 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	½ " Crested Dog's-tail.	2 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
3 " Orchard Grass.	5 " Orchard Grass.	3 " Meadow Fescue.
2 " Hard Fescue.	2 " Hard Fescue.	1 " Tall Fescue.
2 " Sheep's Fescue.	4 " Sheep's Fescue.	1 " Meadow Soft Grass.
5 " Perennial Rye Grass.	1 " Meadow Soft Grass.	7 " Perennial Rye Grass.
17 " Timothy.	15 " Timothy.	10 " Timothy.
2 " Red Clover.	1 " Rough-stalk Meadow.	1 " Red Clover.
½ " Alsike Clover.	1 " Red Clover.	½ " Alsike Clover.
40 lbs. \$2.60 per bushel of 20 lbs.	40 lbs. \$3 per bushel of 20 lbs.	40 lbs. \$2.70 per bushel of 20 lbs.
<i>Sow 2 bushels to the acre</i>	<i>Sow 2 bushels to the acre</i>	<i>Sow 2 bushels to the acre</i>

PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE


No. 4. On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet	No. 5. On Dry Land	No. 6. On Wet Land
3 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	3 lbs. Creeping Bent Grass.	4 lbs. Red Top.
4 " Red Top.	4½ " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	5 " Orchard Grass.
½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	1 " Meadow Brome Grass.	2 " Meadow Fescue.
5 " Orchard Grass.	4 " Orchard Grass.	1 " Tall Fescue.
3 " Sheep's Fescue.	1 " Hard Fescue.	2 " Meadow Soft Grass.
1 " Hard Fescue.	6 " Sheep's Fescue.	6 " Perennial Rye Grass.
1 " Meadow Soft Grass.	½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	1 " Meadow Foxtail.
6 " Perennial Rye Grass.	6 " Timothy.	8 " Timothy.
1 " Meadow Foxtail.	5 " Perennial Rye Grass.	1 " Rough-stalk Meadow
7 " Kentucky Blue Grass.	3 " Field Burnet.	Grass.
6 " Timothy.	4 " Sainfoin.	8 " Kentucky Blue Grass.
½ " Yellow Trefoil.	1 " Red Clover.	1 " Alsike Clover.
1 " Red Clover.	1 " White Clover.	1 " White Clover.
40 lbs. \$3 per bushel of 20 lbs.	40 lbs. \$3.25 per bushel of 20 lbs.	40 lbs. \$3 per bushel of 20 lbs.
<i>Sow 2 bushels to the acre</i>	<i>Sow 2 bushels to the acre</i>	<i>Sow 2 bushels to the acre</i>

Mr. Geo. M. Clark, President of the Cutaway Harrow Co., of Higganum, Conn., in his well-known pamphlet "Grass as a Money-maker," says :
 "It is very important to get pure Grass Seed. While there may be many dealers that sell pure grass seed, I did not find any until I found J. M. Thorburn & Co., of 36 Cortlandt St., New York City. . . . I make this statement to save writing it a thousand times a month and more to those who enquire about my grass culture and where I get pure grass seed."

J. M. THORBURN & Co. COLUMBIA, PA., August 7, 1905.
Gentlemen: Notwithstanding the dry season last fall, the seed that we purchased of you came up remarkably well. We harvested 200 tons of the finest hay we ever had. At this writing the fields are covered with a fine green and no vacant places, and the prospect of a second crop is good.
 Very truly yours. (Signed) HOUSTON MIFFLIN,

Grass Seeds

We desire to call particular attention to the fact that Grass Seeds are sold in the trade by sample, and each sort is divided into three or four grades of quality, according to purity, germination and weight. The price of the best grade is often double that of the ordinary. The Grass Seeds here offered by us are in every case the **VERY HIGHEST GRADES**.

 The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances. The weight per bushel is average actual weight, except in case of some sorts that are always sold by standard arbitrary weights.

AGROSTIS CANINA (*Rhode Island Bent Grass*). Resembles Red Top (*A. vulgaris*, described below), but is of dwarfer habit, with shorter and narrower leaves. It makes a beautiful, close, fine turf, and is one of the very best grasses for lawns. It adapts itself to almost any soil, rich and moist, or dry, sandy and sterile. It is a native of Europe, but has been cultivated in our eastern states for many years. Of late years we have been unable to obtain true and pure seed of it here, and we now import it from Europe, where it has been more carefully cultivated. 50 pounds of seed to the acre is recommended for lawns. Height, 1 to 2 feet. (15 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$25.

AGROSTIS STOLONIFERA (*Creeping Bent, or Fiorin*). The distinctive feature of this species is, as the name implies, its compact, creeping, rooting stems. It prefers low bottom-lands, especially if they are somewhat sandy. It is of rapid growth and spreading habit, and the stoloniferous roots form a strong, enduring turf, that is positively improved by constant trampling. Being of fine texture, it is one of the most valuable of our lawn grasses. If sown alone, 50 lbs. to the acre should be used. Height, 1 to 2 feet. (15 pounds to the bushel.) Per lb., 28 cts.; 100 lbs., \$24.

AGROSTIS VULGARIS (*Red Top; Herd's Grass*). A very hardy native perennial grass, succeeding best on moist land. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, however, even to quite dry situations, and stands our hot climate admirably. It is, perhaps, the most permanent grass we have, and it enters largely into the composition of our best natural pastures. It remains green for the greater part of the year, and its long, trailing stems form a very close, matting turf, that is not affected by trampling. It grows well as far south as Tennessee. Height, 1 to 2 feet. The seed, as usually sold, weighs 14 pounds to the bushel. The bulk of this is, of course, chaff, and 4 bushels of it would be required to sow an acre. The absolutely clean or "fancy" seed offered below weighs over 36 lbs. to the measured bushel, and 30 lbs. of it is sufficient to sow an acre. Per lb., 18 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.

Fancy Heavy Red-Top Grass. Absolutely clean and free from chaff. 30 lbs. to the acre. (36 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$14.

AIRA CÆSPITOSA (*Hassock Grass*). A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving in moist and shady woodlands. In England door-mats are formed of it by the cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre. (18 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

AIRA FLEXUOSA (*Wood Hair Grass*). Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pasture. (12 lbs. to the bushel.) 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS (*Meadow Foxtail*). One of the best permanent pasture grasses for rich moist lands. Its chief characteristics are its extreme earliness and its faculty of standing high summer heats without burning. Although it prefers moist, low grounds, it accepts drier situations, and makes an earlier spring verdure than any other variety. It should be sown only in connection with other grasses, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre. Height, 2 to 3 ft. (9 lbs. to the bus.) Per lb., 40 c.; 100 lbs., \$35.

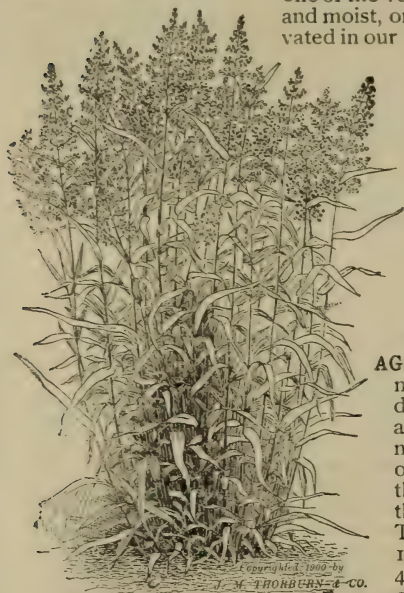
AMMOPHILA ARUNDINACEA (*Beach Grass*). Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railway banks, etc. Its strong, creeping, matting roots bind the drifting sand into natural embankments against the action of wind and waves. This grass is usually propagated by transplanting in the fall. Where it is necessary to use seed, it should be sown in spring, and ground covered with brush to hold the seed in place until it has taken firm hold. Height, 2 to 3 ft. (15 lbs. to the bus.) Per lb., 45c.; 100 lbs., \$38.

ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM (*True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass*). For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows, its chief merit is the fragrant odor which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. From 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre when mixed. Per lb., 75 cts.

ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM PUELLI (*Annual Sweet Vernal Grass*). Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. (11 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.

ARRHENATHERUM AVENACEUM (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass*). See *Avena elatior*.

AVENA ELATIOR (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass*). Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and



AGROSTIS VULGARIS

GRASS SEEDS, continued

AVENA ELATIOR, continued

late. For hay it may be cut twice a year, and for green soiling it may be cut four or five times in favorable seasons. It is very hardy, and withstands extreme drought and heat and cold. It is very valuable for our southern states, where it is extensively cultivated for winter grazing and for hay. Height, 2 to 4 feet. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.



AVENA ELATIOR

AVENA FLAVESCENS (*Yellow Oat Grass*). Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre. Our seed is true. Per lb., 80 cts.

BEACH GRASS. See *Ammophila arundinacea*.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*). A most valuable grass for our southern states, both for pasture and lawns. It is of dwarf habit, with long, creeping stems rooting at the joints and covering the ground with a matting of fine turf, which no amount of trampling will impair. It is also useful for binding drifting sand and for steep embankments subject to wash. When once established it is difficult to eradicate, and is therefore unsuitable for temporary pastures. As it cannot endure frost, it is of no value north of Virginia. It thrives in the poorest and sandiest soil, and resists extreme drought and the most intense tropical heat. It should be sown at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre. (36 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$40.

BLUE GRASS, CANADA. See *Poa compressa*.

" " **ENGLISH.** See *Festuca pratensis*.

" " **KENTUCKY.** See *Poa pratensis*.

" " **TEXAS.** See *Poa arachnifera*.

BROMUS ARVENSIS (*Field Brome Grass*). An annual, growing about three feet high. It makes a fair hay if cut when in flower. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

BROMUS INERMIS (*Awnless, or Smooth Brome Grass*). An erect perennial, 3 to 5 feet high, native of Hungary, where it is considered one of the best hay grasses, yielding a good return in the arid and silicious soil. The nutritive quality of its hay, however, is much inferior to that of our standard native sorts, so that we should recommend it only for dry, arid soils, where the better and more delicate grasses would not grow. It is strongly stoloniferous, its creeping root-

stocks spreading rapidly under ground and giving out new plants. It is on this account undesirable for temporary meadows, being difficult to eradicate when once established. Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre. (12 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.

BROMUS MOLLIS (*Soft Chess*). This annual grass is so called because its stems and leaves are downy and soft to the touch. In good soil it rapidly produces an abundant forage, but of poor quality, and little relished by cattle. It can be recommended only for poor, sandy soil, where grasses of better quality would not grow. 30 lbs. to the acre. (16 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$16.

BROMUS PRATENSIS (*Meadow Brome Grass*). A hardy perennial, 2 to 3½ feet high, much used in mixtures for meadows, both for mowing and pasture. It is not recommended to be sown alone except in poor soil, on dry and stony hillsides, where better grasses will not grow. It withstands extreme cold and drought, and if cut before flowering it makes a good hay. If left to grow older it becomes very tough. (16 lbs. to the bushel.) 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

BROMUS SCHRADERI (*Rescue Grass*). In good, rich soil several crops have been cut in a season. It cures into hay of fair, nutritive quality, but for pasture, or for cutting and feeding green, it is more suitable. It is most valuable for the South and for the tropics. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 30 lbs. to the acre. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$22.

CALAMAGROSTIS ARENARIA. See *Ammophila arundinacea*.

CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS (*Crested Dog's-tail*). A stoloniferous perennial, forming a smooth, compact and lasting turf. It thrives best on rich moist land, but it can accommodate itself to almost any soil. Its roots penetrate deeply into the ground, which enables it to stand severe droughts. It is, on this account, valuable for hilly situations. It makes a good bottom grass and is very nutritious, and is therefore



BROMUS INERMIS

GRASS SEEDS, continued

CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS, continued

valuable in mixtures for permanent pastures. It thrives well in the shade, and is valuable for shaded parts of lawns. The color is the same as that of the Kentucky Blue Grass, and it is, therefore, excellent in mixture with that sort. If sown alone, thirty pounds to the acre is none too much, but it is recommended only in mixture with other sorts. Height, 1 to 2 feet. (30 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 45 cts.; 100 lbs., \$35.

DACTYLIS GLOMERATA (*Orchard Grass; Cocksfoot*). One of the grasses most employed in permanent meadows, either for pasture or for mowing. It is very hardy and succeeds well anywhere in the United States. It is very productive and makes excellent hay. If cut before it flowers it is less hard and the pith of the stem is soft and sweet. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, and is therefore desirable in mixture with that plant. Stock of all kinds are very fond of it, either dry or green, and it endures constant cropping better than any other grass. After being mown it grows up quicker and yields a heavier aftermath than any other variety. It can stand considerable shade, and is recommended as a pasture grass for woodlands. Its tendency to grow in tussocks is diminished if it is sown with other grasses, and also by heavy rolling in the spring. But it is quite unsuitable for lawns. Height, 3 feet. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Sow 3 or 4 bushels to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$17.

DOG'S TAIL. See *Cynosurus cristatus*.

ELYMUS ARENARIUS (*Line Grass*). Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It tends, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, thus serving to prevent the drifting of the sand and to protect an exposed shore from winds and waves. It is of no agricultural value. (12 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 75 cts.; 100 lbs., \$60.

FESTUCA DURIUSCULA (*Hard Fescue*). This is a variety of *F. ovina*, dwarfer and less vigorous in growth, but possessing all the other valuable characteristics of that variety. It is emphatically a grass for dry lands, doing well on sandy and shallow silicious soils. It is exceedingly hardy and withstands extremes of heat and cold, and also long periods of drought. For permanent pastures on poor lands it is especially valuable, but it may also be used in meadow mixtures for well-manured clayey lands. In the latter case it has been known to yield a good crop of excellent hay and a very large aftermath. On account of its stooling habit it is not recommended for lawns. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 30 lbs. to the acre. (20 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 22 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.

FESTUCA ELATIOR (*Tall Meadow Fescue*). Is a native of Europe, but was long ago introduced in this country and is now naturalized and widely grown here. It succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong, clayey soils. It is very productive and of long duration, and is especially valuable for permanent pasture. Stock of all kinds eat it readily, and its nutritive value is said to be very great. On rich moist lands it yields a large amount of hay of excellent quality. It is not suitable for lawns. Height, 3 to 4 feet. (22 lbs. to the bushel.) 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., \$35.

FESTUCA FLUITANS (*Floating Fescue*). A perennial with long, creeping roots, and preferring a rich, muddy or alluvial soil. It is found in ditches, shallow ponds, sides of rivers and lakes, and in boggy and marshy ground. As trout and wild ducks are very fond of the seeds and tender shoots, it is often introduced on the margins of ponds and rivers with the view of affording them nourishment. (24 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 40 cts.

FESTUCA HETEROPHYLLA (*Various-leaved Fescue*). A very early hardy perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, thriving best in cold, moist soils that are rich in humus and potash. In such soils it yields heavily and is valuable in grass mixtures for permanent meadows, either for mowing or grazing. Its great production of root-leaves makes it an excellent bottom grass. Its nutritive value is said to be very high. It grows very well in the shade, and is highly recommended for shaded lawns. (15 lbs. to the bushel.) 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$26.

FESTUCA OVINA (*Sheep's Fescue*). A native both of America and of Europe. In our northwestern states there are many varieties of it, some of which grow 2 or 3 feet high. It prefers dry uplands and thrives in poor, shallow, gravelly soils, where other grasses would fail. It is very hardy, resisting extreme heat and cold. Though of dwarf growth, it grows thickly, yielding a large amount of very nutritious herbage, which is much relished by sheep. In grass mixtures for pastures on high and dry lands

DACTYLIS GLOMERATA (*Orchard Grass*)FESTUCA PRATENSIS (*Meadow Fescue*)

GRASS SEEDS, continued

FESTUCA OVINA, continued

it is especially valuable. Though a "bunch grass," it may be included in lawn mixtures on account of its fine foliage and dwarf, dense growth. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. 35 lbs. to the acre. (16 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.



FESTUCA RUBRA
Red, or Creeping Fescue

FESTUCA PRATENSIS (*Meadow Fescue*, or *English Blue Grass*). One of the grasses most used in permanent or temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture. It succeeds best in cold, moist, light soils, in well-drained meadows and in low valleys rich in organic matter. It should not be grown at all in warm, dry land. It does not reach its full development till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. After being mown it grows again very quickly. The forage, either green or dried, is very nourishing and much relished by cattle, especially when it has been cut young. Height, 2 feet. 40 lbs. to the acre. (27 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 18 cts.; 100 lbs., \$12.

FESTUCA RUBRA (*Red*, or *Creeping Fescue*). A creeping-rooted species, forming a close and lasting turf, and especially adapted for dry, sandy soils. It resists extreme drought, and thrives on very inferior soils, gravelly banks and exposed hillsides. It is also valuable for shady places in lawns and for binding shifting sands on the seashore. 30 lbs. to the acre. (24 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

FESTUCA TENUIFOLIA (*Slender Fescue*). This is really a variety of *Festuca ovina*, with much finer leaves. It will grow on very dry and inferior soils, and its dwarf habit of growth, and fineness of leaf render it not unsuitable for dry slopes on lawns. It stands grazing well, is very hardy and lasts long, and may therefore be recommended for permanent pasture on high and dry situations. 30 lbs. to the acre. (22 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$27.

FOX-TAIL. See *Alopecurus pratensis*.

HOLCUS LANATUS (*Meadow Soft Grass*; *Velvet Grass*). This grass is of fair agricultural value, and it will thrive on poor soil where better sorts will not grow. It is perennial, very hardy and grows rapidly. As a forage plant its nutritive value is small, yet it makes a hay that is eaten readily by cattle, especially when it is sprinkled with salt. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 22 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

HUNGARIAN GRASS. See *Panicum Germanicum*.

JOHNSON GRASS. See *Sorghum Halepense*, page 58.

LOLIUM PERENNE (*Pacey's Perennial Rye Grass*). Although called a perennial, it seldom lasts more than three or four years. It is the most valuable grass of Great Britain, both for pastures and for meadows, occupying there the same relative position of importance that Timothy holds here. The cool, moist climate of England seems to suit it best, yet it succeeds very well in our middle and eastern states, and adapts itself to a great diversity of soils. The seed is large and heavy, and produces a strong, verdant growth in four or five weeks after sowing. It cures into hay that is rather hard, but having a sweet flavor, and much relished by cattle and horses. Its nutritive value, especially in mixture with Red Clover, is very great. It is excellent in mixtures for quick effects in lawns. Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. 60 lbs. to the acre. (28 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 12 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.

LOLIUM ITALICUM (*Italian Rye Grass*). Though lasting two or three years under very favorable circumstances, it is practically an annual. Like the perennial Rye Grass, it is a remarkably rapid grower and has, in addition, the advantage of standing extremes of temperature, remaining green throughout the winter, and retaining its freshness in the hottest summer months and during prolonged droughts. When sown very thickly, or in mixture with other sorts, it makes a good, dense turf, and it has been used with much satisfaction on lawns as far south as Jacksonville. On rich, moist soils it is exceedingly productive, yielding an abundant cutting in four or five weeks after sowing, and every six weeks after that until late in the fall. For temporary meadows, on soils that are neither too stiff nor too dry, it is one of our most valuable grasses. Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. 50 lbs. to the acre. (22 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 12 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.

OAT GRASS. See *Avena elatior*.

ORCHARD GRASS. See *Dactylis glomerata*.

PASPALUM DILATATUM (*Large Water Grass*). A somewhat coarse, leafy perennial, growing in clumps. Valuable as a pasture grass; endures summer heat and drought very well and is especially desirable for furnishing late summer and autumn feed, during which period it makes its principal growth. Valuable for our southern states. Per lb., 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$40.

PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA (*Reed Canary Grass*). A very hardy perennial, preferring stiff, wet land, but also doing fairly well in dry sandy soils. It grows well in ditches and by riversides, where its strong, creeping rootstocks render it valuable for binding the banks. Its seed also affords food for trout and wild fowl. When young it may be cut for green forage for cattle, but in its more matured state it is too coarse for this purpose. (30 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 55 cts.



LOLIUM PERENNE (*Perennial Rye Grass*)

GRASS SEEDS, continued

PANICUM GERMANICUM (*Hungarian Grass*). One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It grows on any ordinary soil; withstands drought well. As it is of very rapid growth, being ready for cutting within sixty days, it may be sown in this latitude as late as the middle of July for hay, or the middle of August for green fodder. It should be cut just before blooming. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre. (50 lbs. to the bushel.) Price variable.

PHLEUM PRATENSE (*Timothy*). A native of Europe, but long ago naturalized in America, where it ranks as by far the most important of hay grasses. Its popular name, by which it is now known the world over, refers to Timothy Hanson, who did most to make it known and appreciated. On moist, loamy or clayey soil it produces a larger hay crop than any other grass. It is not so well suited for light sandy soils. Though preferring a moist, temperate climate, it withstands drought and extreme heat and cold. Its hay is very nourishing and can be preserved for a long time. It should be cut when flowering, as, if left later, the hay becomes hard and coarse. It is often sown along with Red Clover, and the nutritive value of the hay is greatly increased by this mixture. Height, 2 to 3 feet. If sown alone, at least one-half bushel to the acre should be used. The seed weighs 45 lbs. to the bushel. Several grades are always on the market, differing in purity and vitality. It is always most economical to buy the highest grade, known as "Fancy." Present price, per lb., 12 cts.; per bus. of 45 lbs., \$3.

POA ARACHNIFERA (*Texas Blue Grass*). A most valuable perennial pasture grass for the South. It lasts indefinitely and is a much more rapid grower than the Kentucky Blue Grass. It has proved hardy as far north as Kansas. The seed is very light. About 6 lbs. to the bushel. Crop failed.

POA AQUATICA (*Water Meadow Grass*). This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations. It also does well in bogs and marshes, and is useful in the same way as *Festuca fluitans*. 20 lbs. to the acre. (11 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 65 cts.

POA COMPRESSA (*Canada Blue Grass*). A very hardy perennial grass, with creeping rootstalks, forming a close and durable turf of fine texture. It grows on the poorest and driest soils, sandy, gravelly or clayey, standing extremes of wetness or drought, and keeping green until the severe frosts of winter. It is said to be especially valuable for dairy pastures, cows feeding on it yielding the richest milk and finest butter. It is distinguished from the Kentucky Blue Grass by its flattened, wiry stems and by its decidedly bluer color. Height, 6 to 18 inches. 3 bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.

POA NEMORALIS (*Wood Meadow Grass*). The chief characteristic of this grass is its special fitness for shaded positions in lawns and woodland parks, where other grasses will not grow. It is very permanent and hardy, resisting extremes of heat and cold, and is one of the first grasses to show a rich green growth in the spring. The creeping roots are formed underground, and make a good turf. It is excellent for pasture, and in good soil grows tall enough for hay. 30 lbs. to the acre. (19 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$44.

POA PRATENSIS (*Kentucky Blue Grass; June Grass*). One of the most widely distributed and valuable native grasses. It combines more points of excellence than any other sort. It is a true perennial, lasting indefinitely and improving every year. Its densely creeping rootstalks, spreading habit, and smooth, even growth, fine texture and rich green color render it one of the very best grasses for lawns. It forms a close turf, starts very early in the spring, and lasts till frost. It succeeds in almost any soil, dry, rocky, sandy or gravelly, and stands long-continued dry weather and hot suns. It takes, however, two or three years to become well established, and should, therefore, be sown only in connection with other grasses. If the soil is specially suitable it will eventually crowd these out, and make the finest possible sward. It is one of our most valuable pasture grasses, very productive and nutritious. 3 bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$14.

POA TRIVIALIS (*Rough-stalked Meadow Grass*). A spreading, thickly matted, stoloniferous-rooted species, forming a fine turf, and well adapted for the more shaded portions of lawns. It thrives on rich, moist soil and in sheltered situations, but does not do well on dry land. It is very valuable for forming bottom grass in mixtures for permanent pastures. Height, 1 to 3 feet. (26 lbs. to the bushel.) 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 45 cts.; 100 lbs., \$38.

RED TOP. See *Agrostis vulgaris*.

RYE GRASS. See *Lolium Italicum* and *Lolium perenne*.

RHODE ISLAND BENT GRASS. See *Agrostis canina*.

TIMOTHY. See *Phleum pratense*.



PHLEUM PRATENSE (*Timothy*)



POA NEMORALIS

Clovers

Subject to change of price. Our quotations are those ruling at this time

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE (*Medicago sativa*). One of the most valuable and largely grown forage plants. It requires a deep, rich, well-drained soil. It roots very deeply, the tap-root descending often to a depth of 10 or 15 feet in loose soil. It is, consequently, capable of resisting great droughts. In the West it is the best crop for hay or for soiling. It should be sown alone (about same time as oats are sown) in thoroughly prepared, deeply plowed soil, at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds to the acre. The crop should be cut when the plant is coming into bloom. In suitable soil the plant is perennial, and several crops may be cut every year. Height 1 to 3 feet. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$17.



ALFALFA, or LUCERNE

TURKESTAN ALFALFA. Imported from Turkestan. It is said to be hardier and more productive than the ordinary variety; and also withstands drought much better. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

ALSIKE, or HYBRID CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*). A perennial 1 to 3 feet high, succeeding best in cold and stiff soils, and in marshy lands which are too wet for other species. It grows well in the far north and in high altitudes, and can withstand severe cold. It is a good honey plant for bees. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 22 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

BERSEEM, or EGYPTIAN CLOVER (*Trifolium Alexandrinum*). This Clover is said to be especially suited for a rotating crop for irrigated lands. It yields heavily in Egypt, growing a little taller than alfalfa. It is very succulent and much relished by stock. Its value as a soil renovator is also said to be very high. Per lb., 38 cts.; 100 lbs., \$34.

BOKHARA CLOVER (*Melilotus alba*). A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, and if sown in rich soil may be cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$24.

CHINESE CLOVER (*Astragalus sinicus*). See page 56.

CRIMSON, or SCARLET CLOVER (*Trifolium incarnatum*). Erect annual, 1 to 2 feet high, with bright scarlet flowers. It is a native of southern Europe, and is now largely grown in our southern states for improving the soil by turning under. It will not stand severe frost, and cannot be depended upon to stand the winter north of New Jersey. It makes a very valuable crop for pasturage or green manure. For hay it should be cut when in full bloom. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$11.

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza striata*). A perennial growing about 12 inches high; valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil in the driest season; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. It is also valuable for turning under as green manure. Sow in spring broadcast at the rate of 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$24.

KIDNEY VETCH, or SAND CLOVER (*Anthyllis vulneraria*). A deep-rooted, herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses; useful in mixture for dry soil. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$24.

RED CLOVER, MEDIUM (*Trifolium pratense*). One of the most valuable farm crops of the eastern states for pasture, soiling, hay, or for turning under for green manure. It requires a deep, rich soil, and yields two hay crops in the season. In this section it should be sown in the spring at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$17.

MAMMOTH RED, or PEA VINE CLOVER (*English Cow Grass*). Grows larger and lasts longer than the common Red Clover; valuable for plowing under. 10 lbs. to the acre. Lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*). Some White Clover is usually included in lawn grass mixtures. It makes an excellent turf that stands constant trampling. It is of dwarf habit, the stems creeping and rooting at the joints. It spreads rapidly, and is very hardy. It is valuable in permanent pastures, its forage being sweet and nutritious. Sow in the spring. In mixtures, 1 or 2 lbs.; if alone, 8 or 10 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$22.

TRIFOLIUM PANNONICUM. A perennial, lasting indefinitely and yielding two heavy crops a year. It should be started in good soil, and carefully cultivated the first season, as it does not become well established till the second year. Per lb., \$1.50.

YELLOW SUCKLING CLOVER (*Trifolium filiforme*). Native of northern Europe. Prefers sandy clay soils; valuable for sheep pastures; recommended in grass mixtures for wet sandy meadows. Lb. 45c.

YELLOW TREFOIL (*Medicago lupulina*). An annual or biennial suitable for pastures in wet meadows or for stiff clayey soils which are too poor for Red Clover. It is very useful in some sections of the country, and is sometimes used for hay. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.

Cereals

Customers will please add cost of bags when ordering, as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 8 cents; 1 bushel, 10 cents; 2 bushels, 20 cents.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

FIELD CORN (56 lbs. to bushel)

All grown specially for seed

	Qt.	Bus.
Angel of Midnight. Flint, 8-rowed, good sized	\$0 15	\$1 60
Compton's Early Flint. Small grain, yellow, 12-rowed, large white cob	15	1 60
King Philip. Early, deep yellow flint	15	1 60
North Dakota Flint. White, 8-rowed; very early	15	1 60
White Cap Yellow Dent	15	1 50
Early Dutton. Yellow flint	15	1 60
Early Yellow Canada. Very early yellow flint	15	1 60
Golden Beauty. Large grain, small cob; very productive	15	1 60
Hickory King. Large grain, small cob; white dent; late	15	2 00
Champion White Pearl. Large grain, 14 to 18 rows; ripens in 95 days	15	1 50
Wisconsin White Dent. Very early, deep-rooted; stands drought well	15	1 50
Long White Flint, or Sanford. Large, 8-rowed	15	1 60
Longfellow (Yellow Flint). Small cob and large grain	15	1 60
Pride of the North. Very large ears. (Dent.)	15	1 60
Mastodon Dent. Early, strong-growing, large ears and grains; very productive	15	1 50
Leaming Early. Large, deep grains; bright yellow	15	1 50
Legal Tender. Large, comparatively early	15	1 50
Iowa Gold Mine. Dent, early; deep grain	15	1 50
Iowa Silver Mine. Large grain, dent, white cob; ripens in 100 days	15	1 50
Snowflake	15	1 60
Red Cob Ensilage	15	1 50
Brazilian Flour Corn	20	2 25
Virginia Horse Tooth. For fodder and ensilage		1 60
Thoroughbred White Flint. Spreading habit; leave only one kernel to grow in a hill. Its great suckering habit, broad blade and small stalk make it very valuable for fodder and ensilage	Qt. 20	Bus. \$2 00
Pop Corn, White Rice shelled, per lb., 15 cts.		
" " " Pearl " 15 cts.		

MISCELLANEOUS CEREALS

All subject to change in price

BARLEY (48 lbs. to the bus.). 2 bushels to the acre—	Qt.	Bus.
Champion price variable; about	\$0 10	\$1 50
Albert. Very early; sow in fall or spring	20	2 00
BUCKWHEAT (48 lbs. to bus.). 1 bushel to the acre—		
American Silver Hull. Early and productive	15	1 50
Japan. Enormously productive; extra large grains	15	1 50
MILLETS (50 lbs. to bus.)—		
Japan Barn-Yard (<i>Panicum Crus-galli</i>). Excellent for fodder; very productive. 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre	Per lb. \$0 12	100 lbs. \$6 50
Hungarian. Valuable soiling plant. Good also for hay or green fodder. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bus. to acre. Price variable.		
White French. Handsome white grain	15	7 00
Red Siberian	10	4 50
Golden. Largely grown for feeding birds. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre	10	4 00
Pearl Millet. Valuable fodder plant for the South	15	9 50
OATS (32 lbs. to the bus.). 2 to 3 bushels to the acre—	Bus.	
Clydesdale, American-grown. Very heavy	\$1 00	
N. Y. State White. Recleaned	70	
Silver Mine. Medium height, very heavy straw; fine yielder	1 00	
Swedish Select. Very early, heavy; stands up well	1 25	
RYE (56 lbs. to bus.). 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre—	Qt.	
Winter Excelsior	\$0 15	1 25
Mammoth Winter	15	1 50
Spring Rye	15	1 80
WHEAT, WINTER (60 lbs. to bus.). $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre—		
Rupert's Giant. Strong-growing, bearded, red grain		2 00
Golden Cross. White grain; very productive		2 00
Silver Sheaf. One of the hardiest. Very strong grower, red grain, can be sown very late; a new and valuable sort		2 50
Winter Fife. Red grain, standard sort grown in Pennsylvania		1 50
Durum. The best for macaroni		3 00



Forage, Economical and Miscellaneous Seeds

Except where noted, these seeds are not sold in packets. From 10c. to 25c. worth is the smallest quantity put up.

 All subject to change in price

ASPERULA odorata (*Waldmeister*). Perennial, about 6 inches high; very fragrant flower. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine, making the well-known *Maitrank*. Per pkt., 5c.; per oz., 60c.

ASTRAGALUS sinicus (Milk Vetch, or Chinese Clover). Largely grown in Japan, for feeding cattle and as a fertilizer for rice fields. It is a clover-like plant, with red and white flowers. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 50 cts.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH (*Atriplex semibacatum*). Experiments show that it thrives in soils on which nothing else will grow, and it is recommended highly for alkali soils and all regions subject to periodical drought. It is very nutritious, and good for all kinds of live stock. Two pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre. The seed may be sown in beds, and the seedlings planted out when 2 inches high, 3 feet apart. Per oz., 15 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.

BEANS—Common English Horse Bean. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$4.

Velvet Bean (*Dolichos multiflorus*). Used in Florida and Louisiana as a forage plant, and also as a fertilizer plant for turning under in just the same way as the Cowpea. Stock readily eat the vines and leaves, and the Beans, when ground with or without the pod, are used in place of oats or corn, or mixed with them. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 1 foot in the row, 2 or 3 beans in a place, as soon as danger of frost is past. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$4.

Soja Bean. Thrives well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the South, for either man or beast. Is planted at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel to the acre, in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and cultivated same as field corn. It does not make good hay, but is good as ensilage or green fodder.

Medium Early Green. Per qt., 25c.; bus., \$5.50.

Ito San. Per qt., 25 cts.; per bus., \$5.50.

Black. Per qt., 25 cts.; per bus., \$6.

Oyama. Per qt., 25 cts.; per bus., \$5.50.

Yellow Southern. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$4.

BEGGAR-WEED (Florida, or Giant Beggar-Weed; *Desmodium tortuosum*). An erect leguminous annual, growing from 3 to 8 feet high, with abundant foliage, valuable as forage or for soil renovation in subtropical regions; it also makes hay of a fine quality. It should be sown at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre, after the ground is warm and moist. The seed should be but very lightly covered. If for hay, it should be cut just as it begins to bloom. Per lb., 40 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$35.

BERSEEM. See under Clover, page 54.

BROOM CORN (12 quarts to the acre). Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold.

Long-brush Evergreen. Per lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$6.

BROOM CORN, continued

Improved Dwarf. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Early Japan. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

California Golden Long-brush. Grows from 12 to 14 feet high. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.

BROOM—Scotch (*Genista scoparia*). The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 70 cts.

BURNET—Common Field (*Poterium sanguisorba*). Perennial; makes excellent pasture for sheep; grows on the poorest ground—on dry, sandy or calcareous soils; resists the extremes of heat and cold. Sow in April, and again in September, with Sainfoin, Clover, Rye, Grass, etc., 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20c.; per 100 lbs., \$13.

CANAIGRE (*Rumex hymenosepalus*). Used in the tanning of leather. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 50 cts.; per lb., \$5.

CAPER TREE (*Capparis spinosa*).

Per paper, 15c.; per oz., 75c.

CASTOR BEANS (*Ricinus*). The plant from which castor-oil is made. Per qt., 25 cts.; bus., \$5.

CATERPILLARS. A curious plant. Of interest only on account of the curious fruits, from which its name is derived. Amusement is caused by mixing them in salads. Per paper, 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

CHICORY—Large-rooted. When the roots are dried, roasted and ground they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 15 cts.; per lb., 85 cts.

COTTON—Allen's Improved Long Staple. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.50.

Edgeworth. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.50.

Green's Gayoso Prolific. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Lewis' Select Prize. Per lb., 15c.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Peterkin. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.50.

Sea Island. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.50.

Upland Big Boll. Very prolific. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.50.

COW-PEAS (*Vigna Catjang*). Specially adapted to warm countries; extensively grown in our southern states; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under. The seed should not be sown till the ground has become well warmed. 1 bushel to the acre, in drills; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre if sown broadcast.

Black. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$2.50.

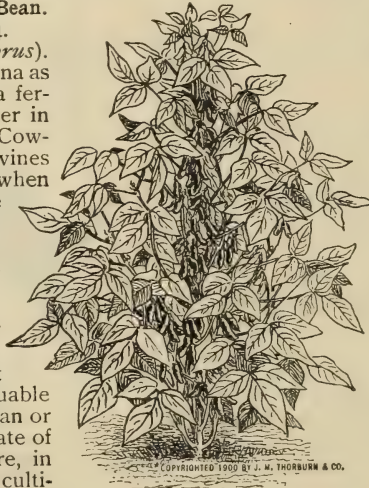
Clay. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$2.50.

Iron. Per qt., 25 cts.; per bus., \$3.

New Era. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$2.50.

Red Ripper. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$2.50.

Whippoorwill. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$2.50.



SOJA BEAN

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, continued

EMMER (sometimes advertised as "Speltz," though this name is incorrect, the true "Speltz" being a different article). It is grown quite extensively in the Northwest, having been brought by the Germans from Russia, where it is considered a valuable cereal on account of its hardness and drought-resisting qualities. Per lb., 10 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$5.50.

ESPARTO GRASS (*Stipa tenacissima*). This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making rope, etc. Per oz., \$1.25.

ESPARSETTE. See *Onobrychis sativa*.

FENUGREEK. Annual. This seed is often sought by hostlers to give temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10c.; per lb., 25c.

FLAT PEA. See *Lathyrus sylvestris*.

FLAX SEED. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre. Price variable.

FURZE (*Ulex Europæa*). Also known as Whin and Gorse. A perennial leguminous shrub. The crushed sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter. It grows well on barren hillsides and in sandy soil. Sheep are fond of it. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 85 cts.

GUIZOTIA oleifera. An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

HEDYSARUM coronarium, "Sulla." Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

HEMP. One bushel to the acre. Price variable.

HOP SEED. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 90 cts.

INDIGO SEED (*Indigofera Dosua*). Per oz., 35 cts.; per lb., \$3.50.

IRIS pabularia. A forage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The seeds should be sown in beds, and the young plants set out 10 inches apart each way, where they are to remain, very early the following spring. Per oz., 75c.

JAPAN CLOVER. See *Lespedeza striata*.

JERUSALEM CORN. See Sorghum.

JUTE. Annual. Thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills, about 8 inches apart, 4 pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast. 6 to 7 pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 50 cts.

KAFFIR CORN. See Sorghum.

KIDNEY VETCH, or Sand Clover. See Clovers.

LATHYRUS sylvestris (*Flat Pea*). A perennial forage plant. The vines when cut dry out readily and make a nutritious hay, which is relished by cattle and horses. Grows well on very poor, sandy soil, can withstand severe frosts, and roots so deeply that it is not injured by severe drought. It is recommended to sow seeds in beds and transplant to the field when the plants are of suitable size. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 80 cts.

LESPEDEZA striata (*Japan Clover*). A perennial, growing about 12 inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest season; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. It is also

LESPEDEZA striata, continued

very valuable for plowing under as green manure. It is usually sown in the spring broadcast, at rate of 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$24.

LIQUORICE (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*). Seed in pods, per oz., 25 cts.

LOTUS corniculatus (*Bird's-foot Trefoil*). Perennial, used in pastures. Cattle and sheep eat it readily, and it is said to be quite nutritious. It grows on the lightest and most sterile soils, and can withstand severe droughts. Is excellent for sowing in mixtures for dry pastures. Per lb., 40 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$35.

villosus or **major** (*Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil*). Per lb., 50 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$45.

LUPINS—Yellow. Succeeds well in the poorest soil, and is exceedingly valuable for plowing in to improve sandy soils. It makes good forage either green or as hay. The seeds are very fattening when used with hay. Sow in the spring when the ground has become warm, at rate of 90 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

White. One of the best plants known for green manure, as it gathers large quantities of nitrogen from the air. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed, when burned, is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 18c.; per 100 lbs., \$9.

Blue. Used for the same purpose as the white variety. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

MADDER (*Rubia tinctoria*). A perennial, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a good green fodder. Per oz., 10c.; per lb., \$1.

MADIA sativa. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 60 cts.

MILLETS. See Cereals, page 55.

MILLO MAIZE. See Sorghum, Branching.

ONOBRYCHIS sativa (*Sainfoin*, French; *Esparsette*, German). A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne. It is a valuable plant for growing on poor land and barren hillsides. When once well established it lasts for many years. If to be used for hay, cut just before the flowering period. Sow in spring, covering the seeds quite deeply, at rate of 80 lbs. or 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15c.; per 100 lbs., \$9.

OSAGE ORANGE (*Maclura aurantiaca*). Useful for hedges. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 40 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$28.

PEARL MILLET (*Penicillaria spicata*). A valuable fodder plant for the South; is enormously productive. Sow the seed in drills 18 inches apart and 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$9.50.

PEAS—Canadian Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle-feeding, especially for milch cows. It also makes fine ensilage. It is sown broadcast in the spring and harrowed in. If sown with oats, about 1 bushel to the acre, in drills, 2 bushels to the acre. Price variable. See also Cow-peas.

PENICILLARIA spicata. See Pearl Millet.

PYRETHRUM roseum. The plant from which insect powder is made in Europe. Per oz., 60c.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, continued

POPPY—Opium. The seed furnishes an agreeable sweet oil, used for the table, for painting and for illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering thinly. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20c.; per lb., 80c.

POLYGONUM Sachalinense (*Sacaline*). Hardy perennial, native of the island of Saghalin, between Japan and Siberia. It grows well on the poorest soils, and endures the extremes of heat and cold. Reaches a height of 10 to 12 feet, and can be cut two or three times in the season. The stems and leaves, which are very nutritious, are eaten either green or dry by cattle and sheep. Seed, per oz., 50 cts.; per lb., \$5.

RAMIE—Silver China Grass (*Urtica nivea*). Extensively cultivated for its fiber. The seed should be germinated on cotton floating in lukewarm water, and transferred to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are 4 inches high, transplant to a field in rows 4 feet apart each way; when 3 feet high, turn them over and peg down, covering with earth, and they will start in every direction. Per oz., \$1; per lb., \$12.

RAPE—Dwarf Essex English. Largely grown in the northern United States and in Canada. It is excellent for sheep pasture, and also for soiling. It may be sown in May, and will be ready for pasturing in July and August. Or it may be sown in June or July, and yet furnish a large amount of pasture or fodder. In drills, sow 5 pounds to acre; broadcast, 10 pounds to acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.

REANA luxurians (*Teosinte*). A valuable fodder plant from Central America, in growth resembling Indian corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 60 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$48.

RICE SEED, for sowing. Per lb., 15c.; per 100 lbs., \$7. See also Wild Rice.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

SALT BUSH. See Australian Salt Bush.

SACALINE. See *Polygonum Sachalinense*.

SCURVY GRASS (*Cochlearia officinalis*). Used as a pepper grass. Per oz., 15 cts.

SERADELLA. A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. It may also be cured for hay. Can be sown with winter rye. About 50 pounds to acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$11.

SNAILS. Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.

SORGHUM (25 pounds to acre if sown in drills. For dry fodder 2 bus. should be sown to the acre).

Early Amber Sugar Cane. Ripens wherever Indian corn matures. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Early Orange Sugar Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$6.

SORGHUM, continued

Yellow Branching (*Yellow Millo Maize*). Non-saccharine; useful for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes and for its grain. Per lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$6.

White Branching (*White Millo Maize*). This non-saccharine Sorghum when cut for feeding starts again from the stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Red Kaffir Corn, or Sorghum. Non-saccharine. The plant is low, stalky, perfectly erect. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages it is available for green feed. Per lb., 15 cts., per 100 lbs., \$6.50.

White Kaffir Corn. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.

Jerusalem Corn. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Halepense (*Johnson Grass*). One of the most valuable southern fodder plants. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season, and it is claimed that hay made from it is equal in value to timothy. Sow in August and September, 35 or 40 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.

SPURRY (*Spergula arvensis*). Annual. Grows well on poor, dry, sandy soil; may be sown every month from March to August. Excellent pasture for cattle and sheep; also as a fertilizer for light soil. 15 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$9.

Giant Spurry. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$9.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian. Per lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6 (price fluctuates).

TEASELS—Fuller's. Heads used for combing cloth. Require a deep soil; sow in April or May. The young leaves are used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 40c.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

TOBACCO SEED. See page 45.

ULEX Europæa. See Furze.

VELVET BEAN. See page 56.

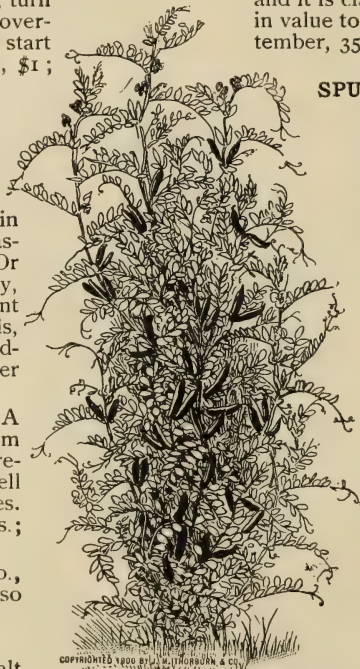
VETCHES—Spring Tares (*Vicia sativa*). Sown broadcast at rate of 60 to 100 pounds to the acre, like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling.

Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.

Sand, Winter, or Hairy Vetch (*Vicia villosa*). Thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils. It is sown either in fall or in spring, mixed with rye, for a support. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, and can be cut as soon as the bloom appears, and again for the seed. Perfectly hardy. Sow from 30 to 50 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20c.; 100 lbs., \$12.

WILD RICE (*Zizania aquatica*). A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands, but chiefly as an attraction for water-fowl. Before sowing soak in water for 24 hours. Sow in water which is from 6 inches to 5 feet deep, with soft mud bottom. In running water, sow out of strong current. Per lb., 25c.; 100 lbs., \$15.

WORMS. Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per pkt., 5 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.



SPRING VETCHES (*Vicia sativa*)


Tree and Shrub Seeds

In order to preserve seeds of Conifers and other Evergreen Trees, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. For this latitude, the seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes soggy. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in coldframes or boxes; if in coldframes, the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners 3 or 4 inches, to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

The propagation of Deciduous Trees from seeds is less difficult than that of Evergreen species, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. Acorns, Hickory Nuts, Chestnuts and Walnuts should be planted in autumn, or kept during the winter in earth or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating. Those seeds with hard shells, like the Locust, Gymnocladus, etc., should be planted in autumn or placed in boxes with sand, and exposed to frost before planting. They may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. American Elm, Silver Maple, and a few other sorts ripen their seeds early in summer, and if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other Deciduous Trees and Shrubs should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart, and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

The varieties here offered are on hand now, or are due from foreign countries, having been collected for us of the 1905 crop. As the season advances many sorts become worthless from various causes, or are sold out, and cannot be replaced until the new crop is ready next season.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS

 We do not sell Tree or Shrub Seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
Abies alba (White Spruce)	\$0 35	\$3 50	Fir Tree. See Abies and Picea.		
balsamea (Balsam Fir)	15	1 50	Juniperus		
brachyphylla (Short-leaved Japan Fir)	35	3 50	communis (European Juniper)	\$0 10	\$0 40
Cephalonica (Greek Silver Fir)	35	3 50	Oxycedrus (Sharp-leaved Cedar)	20	1 75
concolor (California White Silver Fir)	30	3 00	Virginiana (Red Cedar)	10	50
Fraseri (Double Balsam Fir)	40	4 00	Libocedrus decurrens (California White Cedar)	40	4 00
grandis (Great Silver Fir)	35	3 50	Norway Spruce. See Picea excelsa.		
magnifica (Superb Silver Fir)	35	3 50	Picea Ajanensis. From Japan	60	6 00
Mariesii (Japanese Silver Fir)	50	5 00	Alcoquiana (Japan Fir)	75	8 00
nobilis (Noble Fir)	60	6 00	Douglasii (Douglas' Spruce)	25	2 50
Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir)	20	2 00	Engelmannii (Engelmann's Spruce)	50	5 00
pectinata (European Silver Fir)	10	75	excelsa (Norway Spruce)	15	1 25
Pinsapo (Spanish Fir)	30	3 00	Glehni. From Japan	1 00	12 00
subalpina (Dwarf Mountain Spruce)	30	3 00	Menziesii (Menzies' Fir)	40	4 00
Veitchii. From Japan	60	6 00	nigra (Black Spruce)	40	4 00
Arborvitæ. See Thuja.			polita (Tiger's Tail Fir)	50	5 00
Arctostaphylos			rubra (Red Spruce)	60	6 00
glauca (Great-berried Manzanita)	20	2 00	Yessoensis. From Japan	1 00	12 00
pungens (Erect Manzanita)	20	2 00	Pinus Australis (Yellow Pine)	35	3 50
tomentosa	40	4 00	Austriaca (Austrian Pine)	25	2 50
uva-ursi (Bearberry)	50	5 00	Banksiana (Northern Scrub Pine)	80	8 00
Buxus sempervirens (Evergreen Box)	20	1 75	Canariensis (Canary Island Pine)	50	5 00
Cedrus			Cembra (Cembran Stone Pine)	10	50
Atlantica argentea (Mt. Atlas Cedar)	35	3 50	Cembroides (Cembra-like Pine)	70	7 00
Deodara (Himalayan Cedar)	35	3 50	Coulteri (Coulter's Pine)	45	4 50
Libani (Cedar of Lebanon)	35	3 50	densiflora (Japan Pine)	35	3 50
Chamaecyparis obtusa. From Japan	25	2 50	edulis (American Nut Pine)	20	2 00
Cotoneaster buxifolia	30	3 00	excelsa (Long-leaved Bhotan Pine)	35	3 50
Cryptomeria Japonica (Japan Cedar)	20	2 00	flexilis (Graceful Pine)	50	5 00
Cunninghamia sinensis	60	6 00	insignis (Oregon Pitch Pine)	30	3 00
Cupressus			Jeffreyi (Jeffrey's Pine)	35	3 50
Goveniana (Goven's Cypress)	40	4 50	Koraiensis. From Japan	40	4 00
Guadalupensis. From California	40	4 50	Lambertiana (Sugar Pine)	25	2 50
horizontalis (Horizontal Cypress)	10	1 00	Laricio (Corsican Pine)	20	2 00
Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress)	50	5 00	maritima (Seaside Pine)	10	50
macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	15	1 50			
sempervirens (Evergreen Cypress)	10	1 00			
thyoides (White Swamp Cypress)	45	4 50			

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS, continued

Pinus (continued)		Per oz.	Per lb.	Spruce Tree. See Abies and Picea.		Per oz.	Per lb.
Mitis (Short-leaved Pine)		\$0 45	\$4 50	Taxus baccata (European Yew)		\$0 15	\$1 50
monophylla (California Nut Pine)		35	3 50	Thuja aurea (Golden Arborvitæ)		25	2 50
monticola (Mountain Weymouth)		50	5 00	compacta (Compact Arborvitæ)		20	2 00
Murrayana		80	8 00	gigantea (Giant Oregon Arborvitæ)		35	3 50
Pinea (Stone Pine, or Nut Pine)		10	50	occidentalis (American Arborvitæ)		30	3 00
ponderosa (Heavy Pine)		25	2 50	orientalis (Chinese Arborvitæ)		15	1 25
resinosa (Red Pine)		75	7 50	Thujopsis dolabrata (Japanese Thuja)		50	5 00
rigida (Northern Pitch Pine)		30	3 00	Standishii. From Japan		40	4 00
Sabiniana (Sabine's Nut Pine)		20	2 00	Torreya Californica (California Nutmeg)		25	2 50
Strobus (White Pine)		30	3 00	Tsuga			
sylvestris (Scotch Pine)		20	2 00	Sieboldii (Siebold's Japan Spruce)		60	6 00
Tæda (Loblolly)		40	4 00	Yucca filamentosa (Adam's Needle)		45	4 50
Torreyana (Torrey's Pine)		40	4 00	aloefolia		25	2 50
Sciadopitys				baccata (Berry-bearing Yucca)		80	
verticillatus (Umbrella Pine of Japan)		75	7 50	brevifolia (Short-leaved Yucca)		1 00	
Sequoia				gloriosa (Mound Lily)		60	6 00
gigantea (Big Tree of California)		70	7 00	Whipplei (Whipple's Yucca)		80	
sempervirens (California Redwood)		40	4 00				

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS

Acer		Per oz.	Per lb.	Betula alba (White European Birch)		Per oz.	Per lb.
campestre (European Field Maple)		\$0 10	\$0 50	lenta (Mountain Mahogany)		25	2 50
glabrum (Oregon Maple)		20	2 00	lutea (Yellow Birch)		25	2 50
macrophyllum (Large-leaved Maple)		10	75	papyracea (Paper Birch)		25	2 50
Pennsylvanicum (Striped Maple)		20	2 00	populifolia (Poplar-leaved Birch)		20	2 00
platanoides (Norway Maple)		10	75	Boston Ivy. See Ampelopsis Veitchii.			
pseudo-platanus (Sycamore Maple)		10	50	Broom. See Genista.			
spicatum (Mountain Maple)		25	2 50	Broussonetia papyrifera (Paper Mulberry)		15	1 50
Ailantus glandulosus (Tree of Heaven)		10	1 00	Calycanthus			
Alnus communis (Common Alder)		10	70	occidentalis (Western Allspice)		40	4 00
incana (Smooth White Alder)		15	1 00	lævigatus		15	1 50
Oregona (Oregon Alder)		25	2 50	Camellia Japonica. From Japan		30	3 00
rugosa		15	1 25	Carpinus Americana (Water Beech)		10	1 00
Amorpha				Castanea Japonica (Japan Chestnut)		10	60
angustifolia		10	80	Catalpa			
fruticosa (Bastard Indigo)		10	75	Bignonioides (Flowering Catalpa)		10	80
Montana		10	80	Kæmperfi (Japanese Catalpa)		15	1 25
Tennesseensis		10	80	speciosa (Hardy Catalpa)		10	1 00
variegata		10	80	Teas' Hybrid (Hybrid Catalpa)		10	1 00
Ampelopsis hederacea		15	1 00	Ceanothus			
quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)		15	1 00	Americanus (New Jersey Tea)		10	1 00
Veitchii (Boston Ivy), clean seed		35	3 50	integerrimus		50	5 00
Amygdalus				thyrsiflorus		25	2 50
vulgaris dulcis (Sweet Almond)			40	Celastrus			
vulgaris amara (Bitter Almond)			40	scandens (Climbing Bittersweet)		15	1 50
Andromeda arborea (Sour Wood)		15	1 25	Celtis australis (European Nettle Tree)		15	1 25
ligustrina		20	2 00	occidentalis (Hackberry)		15	1 25
mariana (Stagger Bush)		15	1 25	Cephalanthus occidentalis (Buttonball)		15	1 25
racemosa (Pepper Bush)		25	2 50	Ceratonia Siliqua (St. John's Bread)		10	1 00
Aralia Sieboldii. From Japan		40	4 50	Cercidiphyllum Japonicum		1 50	
cordata. From Japan		40	4 50	Cercis			
Ardisia crispa. From Japan		50	5 00	Canadensis (American Judas Tree)		15	1 25
Japonica. From Japan		50	5 00	occidentalis (California Judas Tree)		50	5 00
Arbutus				Siliquastrum (European Judas Tree)		15	1 00
Unedo (Strawberry Bush)		20	1 50	Chionanthus Virginica (Va. Fringe Tree)		15	1 50
menziesi (Madrona Tree)		25	2 50	Cinnamomum camphora (Camphor)		30	3 00
Aristolochia Siphon (Dutchman's Pipe)		1 00	14 00	Clematis			
tomentosa		50	5 00	flamula (White Virgin's Bower)		15	1 75
Ash. See Fraxinus.				paniculata (Panicled Virgin's Bower)		50	5 00
Asimina triloba (Pawpaw)		10	80	vitalba (Traveler's Joy)		15	1 50
Azalea arborescens		50	5 00	viticella (Purple Virgin's Bower)		20	2 00
calendulacea (Flame-colored Shrub)		50	5 00	Virginiana (Virgin's Bower)		50	5 00
nudiflora		50	5 00	Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush)		15	1 50
occidentalis		1 50		Colutea			
viscosa		50	5 00	arborescens (Shrubby Bladder Senna)		10	75
Berberis							
Aquifolium (Holly leaved Barberry)		10	1 00				
Thunbergi. Fine for hedges		20	2 00				
vulgaris (Common Barberry)		10	75				
vulgaris purpurea (Purple-leaved)		15	1 75				

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS, continued

	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
	\$o 10	\$1 00		\$o 10	\$1 00
Cornus paniculata (Panicked Cornel)	10	1 00	Hedera Helix (English Ivy)	10	1 00
alternifolia	15	1 25	Hydrangea arborescens (Tree Hydrangea)	60	6 00
circinata (Round-leaved Cornel)	20	2 00	paniculata	80	8 00
florida (Flowering Dogwood)	10	75	'quercifolia	90	9 00
mascula (Cornelian Cherry)	10	60	radiata	60	6 00
Nuttalli (Nuttall's Dogwood Box)	20	2 00	Idesia polycarpa . From Japan	1 50	
sanguinea (Scarlet Dogwood)	10	75	Ilex glabra (Inkberry)	15	1 50
stolonifera (Osier Dogwood)	10	1 00	decidua (Deciduous Holly)	10	1 00
Coronilla Emerus (Scorpion Senna)	40	4 00	lucida	10	1 00
Corylus			opaca (American Holly)	10	60
Avellana (German Hazel)	10	50	verticillata (Deciduous Holly)	10	1 00
rostrata	10	60	Illicium religiosum (Star Anise)	30	3 00
Cratægus			Indigofera Dosua (Indigo Tree)	35	3 50
coccinea (Scarlet-fruited Thorn)	10	75	Juglans cordiformis . From Japan	10	60
cordata	20	2 00	Mandschurica	10	75
Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn)	10	75	nigra (Black Walnut)		
flava	15	1 25	per qt., 15 cts.; per bus., \$3 .		
Oxyacantha (Hawthorn)	10	75	regia		50
Cytisus alpinus (Scotch Laburnum)	15	1 25	Sieboldii. From Japan	10	60
Laburnum (Laburnum)	10	75	Kalmia angustifolia (American Laurel).	25	2 50
Scoparius. See Genista.			latifolia (Calico Bush)	35	3 50
Daphne Mezereum (Mezereon)	30	3 00	Kœlreuteria		
Daphniphyllum macropodon	25	2 50	paniculata (Chinese Bladder Nut)	10	75
Deutzia crenata	20	2 00	Larix Europæa (European Larch)	20	1 50
gracilis (Japan Snowflower)	40	4 00	leptolepis (Money Pine of Japan)	40	4 00
scabra (White Deutzia)	25	2 50	Laurus nobilis (Sweet Bay)	10	50
Diospyros Kaki (Keg Fig of Japan)	20	2 00	Benzoin	10	75
Lotus (European Persimmon)	10	1 00	Leiophyllum buxifolium (Sand Myrtle).	40	4 00
Virginiana (Wild Persimmon)	10	65	Leucothoe Catesbæi	15	1 50
Dirca palustris (Leatherwood)	25	2 50	racemosa	45	4 50
Dogwood . See Cornus.			recurva	45	4 50
Edgeworthia			Ligustrum		
papyrifera (Indian Paper Tree)	25	2 50	Japonicum (Japan, or Califor. Privet).	10	80
Elæagnus angustifolia (Oleaster)	20	1 50	ovalifolium	10	1 00
longipes. From Japan	40	4 00	vulgare (Common Privet)	10	60
pungens (Stinging Oleaster)	40	4 00	Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree)	10	75
umbellatus. From Japan	40	4 00	Locust . See Gleditschia and Robinia.		
Euonymus Americana (Burning Bush)	15	1 50	Maclura aurantiaca (Osage Orange)		
Europæa (European Burning Bush).	10	1 25	100 lbs., \$28 .	10	40
Exochorda grandiflora	40	4 00	Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree)	20	1 50
Fagus sylvatica (European Beech)	10	55	glaucæ (Sweet Bay)	15	1 50
Fraxinus Biltmoreana	10	1 00	grandiflora (Large-flowering)	20	2 00
excelsior (European Ash)	10	40	hypoleuca. From Japan	40	4 00
pendula (Weeping Ash)	10	60	Kobus. From Japan	40	4 00
Ornus (Flowering Ash)	10	50	Maple . See Acer.		
sambucifolia (Black, or Water Ash).	10	80	Morus alba (White Mulberry)	20	2 00
viridis (Green Ash)	10	75	Cedrona	45	4 50
Fremontia Californica (Califor. Shrub)	1 25		Moretti (Dandolos Mulberry)	25	2 50
Gaultheria Shallon (Cal. Winterberry).	25	2 50	Tatarica (Russian Mulberry)	20	2 00
Gaylussacia dumosa	15	1 25	Mulberry . See Morus.		
frondosa (Blue Huckleberry)	30	3 00	Myrica		
resinosa	15	1 25	Californica (California Wax Myrtle)	40	4 00
Genista juncea (Rush-leaved Broom)	10	75	Carolinensis	10	1 00
scoparia (Scotch Broom)	10	70	cerifera (Candleberry Myrtle)	15	1 50
tinctoria (Green Broom)	20	2 00	Myrtus communis	20	2 00
Ginkgo biloba . See Salisburia.			Negundo aceroides (Box Elder)	10	60
Gleditschia horrida (Horrid Thorn)	15	1 00	Californica	15	1 50
triacanthos (Honey Locust)			Nyssa multiflora (Sour Gum Tree)	10	60
100 lbs., \$22 .	10	40	sylvatica	10	1 00
Gymnocladus			Oreodaphne Californica (Cal. Laurel)	10	1 00
Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree)	10	75	Osage Orange . See Maclura.		
Halesia diptera	20	2 00	Ostrya Virginica	25	2 50
tetraptera (Silver Bell)	20	2 00	Paliurus aculeata (Christ's Thorn)	10	50
Hamamelis Virginica (Witch Hazel)	20	1 50	Parkinsonia aculeata	20	2 00
Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl. (Double Rose of Sharon)	15	1 50			

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS, continued

	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Paulownia imperialis</i> (Paulownia) . . .	\$0 15	\$1 50	<i>Spiræa salicifolia</i>	\$0 10	\$1 00
<i>Photinia arbutifolia</i> (California Maybush)	15	1 50	<i>tomentosa</i>	10	1 00
<i>Japonica</i>	25	2 50	<i>Staphylea pinnata</i> (Eu. Bladdernut) .	10	1 00
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> (Buttonball) . . .	10	60	<i>Stuartia pseudo-camellia</i>	50	5 00
<i>orientalis</i> (Oriental Plane)	10	80	<i>Symphoricarpus vulgaris</i> (Indian Currant)	15	1 25
<i>Plum.</i> See <i>Prunus</i> .			<i>Symphoricarpus racemosa</i>	20	2 00
<i>Populus tremula</i>	25	2 50	<i>occidentalis</i>	20	2 00
<i>Prunus Americana</i> (Wild Plum)	15	1 50	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> (Lilac), clean seed . .	40	4 00
<i>lusitanica</i>	10	1 00	<i>Japonica</i> (Japan Lilac)	1 25	
<i>mollis</i> (Oregon Wild Cherry)	40	4 00	<i>Styrax Japonica</i>	20	2 00
<i>serotina</i> (Wild Black Cherry)	10	60	<i>Obassia</i>	30	3 00
<i>Virginica</i> (Choke Cherry)	10	1 00	<i>Tecoma radicans</i> (Trumpet Creeper) .	15	1 50
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	10	1 00	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> (Deciduous Cypress); most valuable	10	70
<i>Californica</i>	15	1 50	<i>Thea viridis</i> (Green Tea of Japan) . . .	20	1 75
<i>cathartica</i> (Buckthorn)	10	1 00	<i>Tilia argentea</i> (Silvery Linden)	10	1 00
<i>Purshiana</i> . From Washington	25	2 50	<i>Europæa</i> (European Linden)	10	1 00
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	75	7 00	<i>grandiflora</i> (Large-leaved Linden) .	10	1 00
<i>maximum</i> (Great Laurel)	50	5 00	<i>Ulex Europæa</i> (Furze, Gorse or Whin)	10	85
<i>Rhus</i>			<i>Ungnadia speciosa</i> . From Texas . . .	15	1 50
<i>aromatica</i>	10	1 00	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	10	1 00
<i>cotinus</i> (Smoke Tree)	20	2 00	<i>lantana</i>	10	1 00
<i>typhina</i> (Staghorn Sumach)	15	1 25	<i>Lentago</i> (Sweet Viburnum)	15	1 25
<i>Ribes lacustre</i> (Swamp Gooseberry) . .	60	6 00	<i>lantanoïdes</i> (Hobble Bush)	15	1 25
<i>sanguineum</i> (Missouri Currant) . . .	25	2 50	<i>nudum</i>	15	1 25
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i> (Yellow Locust)			<i>Opulus</i> (Snowball)	10	1 00
per 100 lbs., \$22	10	35	<i>prunifolium</i> (Black Haw)	10	1 00
<i>Rosa canina</i> (Dog Rose). For stocks .	10	35	<i>Tinus</i> (Laurestinus)	10	1 00
<i>Caroliniana</i> (Swamp Rose)	10	1 25	<i>tomentosum</i>	10	1 25
<i>humilis</i>	15	1 50	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> (Chaste Tree) . . .	10	75
<i>lucida</i> (Dwarf Wild Rose)	10	1 00	Walnuts. See <i>Juglans</i> .		
<i>rubiginosa</i> (Sweetbrier), clean seed .	10	75	<i>Wistaria frutescens</i> (Amer. Wistaria) .	20	2 00
<i>rugosa</i> (Ramanas Japan Rose) . . .	15	1 50	<i>magnifica</i>	20	2 00
<i>Salisburia adiantifolia</i> (Maidenhair Tree)	10	75	<i>Sinensis</i> (Chinese Wistaria)	30	3 00
<i>Sophora Japonica</i> (Japanese Sophora) .	20	2 00	" <i>alba</i> (White Wistaria)	70	7 00
<i>pendula</i>	10	75	<i>Zizyphus sativa</i> (Cultivated Jujube) . .	20	2 00
<i>speciosa</i> . From Arizona	15	1 50			
<i>Spiræa ariæfolia</i> (Tall California Spiræa)	60	6 00			
<i>Douglasii</i> (Douglas' Spiræa)	60	6 00			
<i>gigantea</i> (Giant Meadow Sweet) . . .	75	8 00			

FRUIT SEEDS

	Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.		Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb	\$0 40	\$30 00		Plum Pits, Domestic	\$0 20	\$12 00	
Black Mazzard	25	18 00		Quince Seed	\$0 20	2 00	
Domestic	20	15 00		Raspberry Seed	20	2 00	
Currants, Black	\$0 25	2 50		Strawberry, Mixed	10	1 00	
Red Dutch	20	2 00		Red Alpine	10	1 00	
White Dutch	20	2 00		Vitis Æstivalis (Summer Grape). . .	25	2 50	
Gooseberry, Mixed	80			<i>Coignetia</i> . From Japan	40	4 00	
Pear Seed	20	1 75		<i>cordifolia</i> (Frost Grape)	25	2 50	
Plum Pits, Green Gage	20	15 00		<i>Labrusca</i> (Northern Fox Grape)	25	2 50	
Damson, for grafting	25	18 00		<i>rotundifolia</i>	25	2 50	
Myrobalan	25	20 00					

SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS

For Prices, see under head of Tree Seeds

Arborvitæ, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> .	Hemlock Spruce	<i>Abies Canadensis</i> .
Barberry, Common	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> .	Locust, Honey	<i>Gleditschia triacanthos</i> .
Purple-leaved	<i>Berberis folio-purpurea</i> .	Locust, Yellow	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i> .
Japanese	<i>Berberis Thunbergi</i> .	Norway Spruce	<i>Picea excelsa</i> .
Broom, Scotch	<i>Genista scoparia</i> .	Osage Orange	<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i> .
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus Catharticus</i> .	Privet, Japan or California . <i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i> .	
Furze, or Gorse	<i>Ulex Europæa</i> .	Common Evergreen	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> .
Hawthorn	<i>Cratægus Oxyacantha</i> .	Sheepberry (Black Haw)	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> .

FLOWER SEEDS

Practical Directions for Culture, Treatment, Etc.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hotbed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in there is nothing better than shallow boxes from 2 to 3 inches deep and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam. The soil from old hotbeds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years and then mixed with a little old stable manure and sand. After the seeds are up care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water or they will “damp off.” When the young plants are well out of the seed-leaf they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots 2 inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings along the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. When the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted.

A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; or with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as *Portulacas* need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of Biennials and some Hardy Annuals may be sown in July and August in the open and in September in boxes and placed in coldframes. They will make strong plants by spring and flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frosts begin, and then always remove during the day whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS (hB) and PERENNIALS (hP).—These require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border from July to September; for if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require several months and some even as long as two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the frost is out in the spring, remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which when large enough may be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain. The seeds of some species of hardy perennials often lie in the ground for six or eight months before germinating, so that patience with them is often unexpectedly rewarded.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS (hhA).—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots or a hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS (hhB) and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS (hhP) require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seeds early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the midday sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in a very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sod in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant them into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREENHOUSE SEEDS (g) should be sown as directed for Tender Annuals, in pans, pots or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate unless great care be

taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin and cover *very lightly* with a little compost, or with silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass is placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of starting fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, and watered very sparingly.

There are many minute plants from the finer seeds killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give it to them by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times; this will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers and atomizers (as used for perfumes) now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

Primula Sinensis.—Sow the seeds in drills in a light, rich soil, in shallow boxes, at any time from the middle of March to the middle of May; the earliest-sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seeds about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into 2- or 2½-inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good, stocky plants, and they must therefore be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in 5- or 6-inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this any flower-stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors during summer. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted room not too warm; they should not be moved about often.

Cineraria.—This is a rather difficult plant to grow if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes, in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the *Primula Sinensis*. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf transplant singly into small pots, in a rich soil with some vegetable mould in it. Repot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted, the repotting should be continued until the plants are in pots from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious watering. When the flower-stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphis and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; this is best done by frequent syringings or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors, in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a *cool* greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist.

Calceolaria.—The seeds are very small and should be sown on the surface of shallow boxes filled with a light, sandy soil which has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully; an atomizer or brush is best. To retain the moisture the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants appear. The box should have plenty of light but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mould is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in 8-inch pots. If the plants become root-bound they are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a *cool* greenhouse in the winter, and keep the pots apart to prevent the leaves from touching.

Pansy.—For spring blooming the seed should be sown in August, September and October, in a cold-frame with a southern aspect. Plenty of air and light is essential. During mild weather the sashes should be removed; when it is frosty, coverings are preferable to artificial heat. If wanted for winter bloom, sow in July and transplant in beds or benches near the glass in the greenhouse, in a low and even temperature.

Petunias.—Fill shallow boxes with fine, light soil, say an even mixture of leaf-mould and sand, and wet thoroughly by pouring on boiling water, which kills insects and heats the soil. When the soil has cooled sufficiently, but is still warm, sow the seeds very thinly in the boxes, so that the plants may be 1 inch apart; cover the seeds very slightly with sifted sand, and place slate or glass on top of the boxes. If the white root-points of germination appear before the leaves, sift on more sand, replace the slate, and watch closely. When the small leaves appear, remove slate and give plenty of light, to produce stocky plants. The soil may now need water, which should be applied very gently. Later the larger plants may be transplanted into other boxes or pots. As the weakest plants frequently give the finest blossoms, every plant should be preserved until the blossoms appear.



LILLIPUT ASTER (See page 67)

QUEEN OF THE MARKET ASTER (See page 66)

IMBRICATED POMPON ASTER (See page 67)

Selected List of Flower Seeds

Our complete list of Flower Seeds begins on page 98

ASTER

(Half-hardy Annual)

The Aster is of easy culture and very popular. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May bloom finely in September and October. For July and August flowers, sow in March or April, in cold-frame, spent hotbed, or pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seeds about half an inch deep with rich, light soil, and when the plants have three or four leaves transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well-prepared beds. Manures too fresh or used in too large quantities sometimes induce disease in Asters. When used they should be thoroughly well decayed and mixed with the soil. Small quantities of unslaked lime, or of fresh wood ashes, stirred into the surface of the Aster beds, form good tonics for the plants and keep disease and insects from the roots.

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED. Grow only 10 or 12 inches high; large, double, chrysanthemum-like flowers.

2250	White	pkt., 10
2251	Scarlet	10
2252	Dark Blue	10
2253	Light Blue	10
2254	Carmine	10
2255	Rose	10
2260	Mixed	per oz., \$1.50 10

TRUFFAUT'S PÆONY PERFECTION. Handsome. Grows stiffly erect and about 18 inches tall. The class is remarkable for the brilliant colors of its great incurved flowers.

2265	Amethyst	pkt., 10
2266	Snow-White	10
2268	Apple Blossom	10
2269	Crimson	10
2270	Rose	10
2271	Scarlet	10
2273	Light Blue	10
2274	Blood-Red	10
2279	Mixed	per oz., \$1.25 10

DWARF NON PLUS ULTRA. Beautiful class.

2280	White	10
2281	Rose	10
2282	Crimson	10
2283	Dark Blue	10

VICTORIA. Plants of this magnificent race bear from 10 to 20 fine, beautifully reflexed flowers in an elegant pyramid about 18 inches high. The best sort for pot culture.

2287	White	pkt., 10
2289	Rose	10
2290	Peach Blossom	10
2291	Light Blue	10
2292	Dark Blue	10
2293	Dark Scarlet	10
2294	Mixed	per oz., \$2 10

QUEEN OF THE MARKET. The best early Aster, usually in full bloom two weeks before most other sorts begin to blossom. Of graceful, spreading habit. Height, 1½ feet.

2328	White	pkt., 10
2329	Violet-Red	10
2330	Crimson	10
2331	Scarlet	10
2332	Rose	10
2333	Dark Blue	10
2334	Light Blue	10
2335	Lavender	10
2336	Mixed	per oz., 75c. 10

JAPANESE TASSEL. A distinct and picturesque variety. Immense flowers, with long petals so curiously waved and curled as to resemble a Japanese chrysanthemum.

2338	Mixed	pkt., 10
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COMET. This most artistic Aster has become a fixed type. The outer petals are wavily reflexed, centering in a whorl of shorter curled and twisted ones; forms flowers of extraordinary size and beauty.

2298	Rose	pkt., 10
2299	Carmine	10
2300	Light Blue	10
2301	Dark Blue	10
2302	Snow-White	10
2303	Peach Blossom	10
2304	Crimson	10
2306	Mixed	per oz., \$1.25 10
2308	Giant White	10
2310	Rose	10
2311	Light Blue	10
2312	Dark Blue	10
2313	Crimson	10
2314	Sulphur-Yellow	10
2316	Mixed	per oz., \$1.25 10

BALL, or JEWEL. Flowers long-stemmed, round, desirable for cutting or bunching. Dwarf and free-flowering.

2348	White	pkt., 10
2349	Apple Blossom	10
2350	Crimson	10
2351	Dark Blue	10
2352	Light Blue	10
2353	Mixed	per oz., \$1.50 10

LADY ASTER. An exquisite Aster, distinguished for its profuse bloom, graceful habit and peculiar, straight-edged leaves. Each plant produces 40 or more buds.

2356	Pure White (Lady in White)	pkt., 10
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TRIUMPH. The rich, heavy flowers are elegantly incurved, and have a wonderful depth and brilliancy of color. Height, 10 to 12 inches.

2362	Scarlet	pkt., 10
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BRANCHING. This vigorous type forms broad, handsome bushes, covered with large, long-stemmed and long-petaled flowers that are graceful and feathery in effect.

2364	Crimson	pkt., 10
2365	Pink	10
2366	White	10
2367	Purple	10
2368	Lavender	10
2369	Mixed	per oz., 75c. 10
2370	Branching Comet, White	10
2371	" " Pink	10
2374	" " Crimson	10
2375	" " Mixed	oz., \$1 10

VARIOUS ASTERS—

2376	Empress Frederick. Splendid pure white, extra large flowers; best for pots	25
2377	Ostrich Plume, Dark Blue	10
2378	" " White	10
2379	" " Rose	10
2379a	" " Mixed	per oz., \$1 10

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

(Hardy Perennials)

A most desirable border plant in all its many varieties. It forms large clumps, blooms early, long and abundantly, is quite hardy, useful for cutting and elegant in habit. Sow seed in the open ground in spring, preferably where the plants are to grow, and thin to about a foot apart. They may also be sown in the fall for flowering the following season. They thrive well with ordinary garden culture, but such rare sorts as *A. cœrulea* and *A. chrysantha* do best in partially shaded, well-drained nooks. Few hardy perennials are so easily grown from seed.

2456	<i>caryophylloides</i> .	Oddly striped with red and white; 1½ ft.	pkt., 25	
2457	<i>Veitch's New Hybrids</i> .	Comprises many new and beautiful combinations	50	
2458	<i>chrysantha</i> .	Flowers large, long-spurred, canary-colored; 3 ft.	10	
2460	<i>cœrulea</i> (<i>Rocky Mountain Blue Columbine</i>).	One of the most beautiful of our native American flowers. Sepals deep blue, petals white; 3 ft.	25	
2461	" <i>hybrida</i> .	Large-flowered, long-spurred new hybrid	25	
2464	<i>flabellata nana alba</i> .	White flowers; very early; 1 ft.	10	
2465	<i>glandulosa vera</i> .	One of the handsomest hardy perennials in cultivation; stems 2 feet high, with sometimes 50 to 80 blossoms over 3 inches in diameter, of the deepest blue with pure white corolla; a splendid flower	25	
2468	<i>truncata</i> .	Dwarf; scarlet and yellow; 1 ft.	10	
2470	<i>Skinneri</i> (<i>Mexican Columbine</i>).	Very handsome and quite distinct; spurs and sepals long, crimson and light green; 3 ft.	25	
2472	<i>vulgaris</i> , <i>Double White</i> .	Showy and lasting; 2 ft.	5	
2473	" <i>Mixed</i> .	Best colors per oz., 30c.	5	
2474	" <i>Single Mixed</i> .	Many good sorts " 30c.	5	
	Collection of <i>Aquilegia</i> , including 12 choice varieties			50



DOUBLE BALSAM

BALSAM

(*Impatiens Balsamina*. *hh,A*)

A native of India, the garden Balsam loves hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. The young plants are quick, sure growers, and from seed sown in the open ground in May soon form handsome bushes thickly massed with large, rose-like flowers. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf the plants into better shape and to make the flowers more double. Balsams are not often given room for perfect development; they will easily cover 12 to 18 inches of space each way. For the finest flowers choice seed is more than usually essential, for cultivation and selection have wrought wonders with this plant. We offer only the finest *double* sorts.

2480	Double White	oz., 75c. .	pkt. 5
2481	“ Peach Blossom	oz., 75c. .	5
2482	“ Carmine	“ 75c. .	5
2484	“ Lavender	“ 75c. .	5
2486	“ Rose	“ 75c. .	5
2487	“ Bright Scarlet	“ 75c. .	5
2488	“ Red, Spotted White	“ 75c. .	5
2489	“ Solferino	“ 75c. .	5
2490	“ Dark Blood-Red	“ 75c. .	5
2492	“ Pale Yellow	“ 75c. .	5
2494	Camellia-flowered White. Flowers of extra size, double and full-centered, with reflexed petals. The most elegant of all Balsams per oz., 75c. . pkt., 5		
2498	Camellia-flowered Mixed. All the best colors per oz., 75c. . 5		
2500	Finest Mixed	“ 75c. .	5
	Collections of Balsams, including—		
6	varieties Improved Camellia-flowered		65
12	“ Double Rose-flowered		65
6	“ “ “ “		35



NEW LARGE-FLOWERING JAPAN IRIS (See page 129)

CALENDULA

Hardy annuals about a foot high. The seed may be sown in the open ground quite early in spring, and the plants will be in bloom early in summer, and continue until late in the autumn. The flowers exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deep orange, are produced in great profusion, and are strongly effective in beds, borders or backgrounds. The dried flowers are sometimes used for flavoring soups and stews. The first eight varieties are all very double.

2520	officinalis (<i>Pot Marigold</i>). Rich orange	per oz., 20c. .	pkt., 5
2521	“ grandiflora . Very large-flowered; new strain	per oz., 30c. .	5
2522	“ sulphurea . Light yellow, large-flowered, extra choice	“ 30c. .	5
2523	“ Nankeen . A rich soft shade	“ 25c. .	5
2524	“ Meteor Creamy center, edged with orange; especially attractive	“ 25c. .	5
2526	“ Prince of Orange . Glittering orange and yellow; very vivid-flowered.	“ 25c. .	5
2530	“ ranunculoides (<i>Garden Marigold</i>). Handsome double flowers	“ 30c. .	5
2536	“ pluvialis (<i>Cape Marigold</i>). White or ivory	“ 25c. .	5
2538	“ Pongei fl. pl. Handsome double white flowers	“ 40c. .	5

CALLIOPSIS

This is another of the garden's great forces in yellow, strengthened with rich red maroons and browns. Sow in the open ground in spring, and in thinning or transplanting give the plants plenty of room to spread. Their tall, slender habit makes neat staking and tying necessary. All are fine for cutting, especially *C. grandiflora* and *C. lanceolata*.

2550	marmorata (hA). Maroon and gold; 1½ ft.	per oz., 30c. .	pkt., 5
2552	cardaminifolia (hA). Red and yellow; 1½ ft.	“ 30c. . . .	5
2553	Drummondii (<i>Golden Wave</i>) (hA). Gold and brown; 1 ft.	“ 30c. . . .	5
2554	elegans picta (hA). Yellow and brown; 2 ft.	“ 30c. . . .	5
2556	Mixed Annual Sorts	“ 25c. . . .	5



CAMPANULA

COREOPSIS

2560	grandiflora (hP). Large flowers of rich yellow; 2 ft.	10
2562	lanceolata (hP). Yellow, with brown eye. One of the best yellow flowers for cutting	oz., 75c. 10
2563	California Sunbeams (hP). Flowers very large, in a great variety of beautiful forms and various shades of yellow and brown; 1 ft.	10

CAMPANULA

(Canterbury Bell)

These fine old plants are rich in color, profuse in bloom, and of easy culture. For outdoor effects, when planted in quantity, they are glorious, and finest full-bloom specimens of such varieties as *C. calycanthema* can be transplanted to pots for house decoration by soaking the soil about them with water and lifting with a ball of earth. Sow seed of biennials outdoors early in July and thin or transplant to temporary quarters until October. Transplant, then, 6 or 8 inches apart, in a coldframe, where they will make large plants by spring and are as easily cared for as pansies. The old practice of covering Canterbury Bells with leaves through winter is not satisfactory. Transplant in spring, 18 to 20 inches apart, in beds where they are to bloom. In June and July they flower most profusely, and are in fine form a long time. They also make beautiful pot-plants for Easter. If sown early in good soil the hardy perennials will bloom early the next year. All varieties like a rich, sandy soil with good drainage.



CANDYTUFT

CAMPANULA, continued

2575	Carpatica (hP). Deep blue ; 6 in. For rockeries, borders, beds and edgings . oz., 50c. . pkt., 5
2576	“ alba . Flowers white ; 6 in. per oz., 60c. . 5
2578	“ Mixed . Dwarf sorts “ 50c. . 5
2582	Medium Blue (<i>Canterbury Bell</i>) (hB). Blooms first year if sown early ; 2 ft. “ 30c. . 5
2583	“ White . Pretty for contrasts “ 40c. . 5
2584	“ Rose “ 40c. . 5
2585	“ Striped . Very fine “ 50c. . 5
2586	“ Mixed “ 30c. . 5
2588	“ Double Blue . Rich, heavy, curious flowers, through summer and fall 10
2589	“ White . Of waxen appearance 10
2590	“ Rose 10
2592	“ Mixed 10
2598	“ calycanthera (<i>Cup and Saucer</i>) (hB). Blue ; symmetrical ; often has 35 to 40 flowers open at the same time on a single plant. Beautiful for pots or borders. 2 ft. . 5
2599	“ calycanthera alba . A white-flowered variety of the above 5
2602	“ Mixed . Shades of blue and white 5
2604	“ Prize Mixture of all colors, Medium, Calycanthera, Single and Double . oz., 75c. . 5
2606	macrostyla . Large, lovely violet flowers ; 3 ft. Hardy annual 5
2607	Loreyi , Blue. Very pretty hardy annual 5
2608	nobilis alba . White, semi-double ; 2½ ft. ; June. Hardy biennial 10
2610	persicifolia grandiflora , Blue (hP). Hardy perennials, with superb large flowers ; for finest effects plant the blue and white varieties together ; 2 to 4 ft. June and July . 25
2611	“ grandiflora alba . A white-flowered variety of the above 25
2612	“ Fine Mixed . Very showy 10
2614	Pyramidalis (<i>Chimney Bellflower</i>) (hP). Spikes 3 to 4 ft. tall, erect, pyramidal ; flowers large and of a beautiful blue ; blooms in late summer and autumn . . . 5
2615	“ alba . A white-flowered variety of the above 5
2618	Vidali (gP). White, very floriferous ; tender perennial ; 2 ft. 10
2619	Sibirica (hB). Blue. Blooms first year if sown early 5
	Collection of Campanulas , including 12 vars. choicest sorts 60

CANDYTUFT

(Iberis)

The Candytufts are among our best white flowers for edgings, for bedding or massing, for rockeries and for cutting. Several of the varieties are fragrant, and all are profuse in bloom. Sow outdoors in April, where they are to bloom, and thin well when the plants grow about an inch. Sow again in a month, and late in July for fall flowers. Give rich soil and water freely.

2624	affinis , Dwarf (hA). Neat and pretty bedder ; 6 in. per oz., 25c. . pkt., 5
2625	amara (hA). White ; 1 ft. per oz., 20c. . 5
2626	coronaria (<i>Rocket Candytuft</i>) (hA). Of candelabra form ; flowers in upright spikes . oz., 20c. . 5
2627	“ Empress . Especially attractive ; 1 ft. “ 40c. . 5
2628	“ Little Prince . Very large heads of pure white flowers. Fine for borders and pots ; 6 in. 10
2630	“ Giant Hyacinth-flowered . White per oz., 40 cts. . 5
2632	odorata (hA). Small white fragrant flowers per oz., 20c. . 5
2634	umbellata (hA). Purple-flowered ; 1 ft. “ 25c. . 5
2635	“ carnea . Flesh-colored ; 1 ft. “ 40c. . 5

CANDYTUFT, continued

2636	umbellata	Dunnettii.	Dark crimson; 1 ft.	per oz., 25c.	5
2637	"	lilacina.	Lilac; 1 ft.	" 25c.	5
2638	"	carminea.	Bright carmine; 1 ft.	" 40c.	5
2640	"	Queen of Italy.	New, dwarf, erect; fine pink flowers; 6 in.	" 40c.	5
2642	"	Dwarf Hybrids.	Mixed colors. Neat and pretty, and long in bloom; 6 in.	per oz., 50c.	5
2648	"	Mixed Annual Sorts		" 20c.	5

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFTS. These are shrubby, hardy, evergreen plants, and make a magnificent showing the second year from seed. They bloom very early, cushioning rock ledges, borders or unsightly, rough spaces with banks of bloom. Sow outdoors either in spring or fall in any sunny place.

2656	sempervirens.	The white flowers remain fresh nearly a month; 1 ft.	5
2658	Gibraltarica.	Beautiful blush-white; 1 ft.	10
Collection of Candytuft, including 6 vars. choicest annual sorts			30



CARNATION

CARNATION

(*Dianthus Caryophyllus*)

The splendid Carnation of the florist is a very interesting plant to grow from seed, and it is not over-exacting. Sown under glass in early spring, or later in the open ground, the plants will flower finely the second summer. For largest, richest flowers we recommend their culture in pots of rich soil, but with many they are also garden favorites, and grown in this way flowers of good quality may be enjoyed all summer if given plenty of water, good soil and a mulch about their roots. With tall varieties, neat staking and tying is also necessary. Young plants are perfectly hardy outdoors, but when two or three years old they are injured by winter cold, so that sowings should be made every year.

MARGARET CARNATIONS are an extra-vigorous race, especially adapted for outdoor culture. They are very neat in habit, and remarkable for their rich profusion of flowers, produced in five months from sowing. For masses of bloom few plants are finer; and for pots also, their neat habit makes them very suitable. Grown as annuals, from seed sown every spring, they are most satisfactory. Our seed of these varieties is grown exclusively by Mr. Chabaud, in the famous Garden of Carnations, Provence, France.

2670	Margaret, Double White.	Large, perfect flowers; 1 1/2 ft.	10
2672	Margaret, Double Yellow.	A clear, soft shade; 1 1/2 ft.	25
2673	Margaret, Double Tall Mixed.	2 ft. per oz., \$1.50.	10
2674	Margaret, Double Half Dwarf Mixed.	1 1/2 ft. per oz., \$1.75.	10
2675	Margaret, Double, Very Dwarf Mixed.	1 ft.	10

2678	Giant Margaret.	Extra-large and perfect-flowering, in a rich variety of colors, including yellow; 80 per cent of the flowers come double; 1 ft.	25
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PERPETUAL CARNATIONS. This race has large, elegantly formed flowers, continually abloom upon closely branched, symmetrical plants, often called, from their neat habit, "Tree Carnations."

2686	Chabaud Perpetual, Double.	Mixed, yellow, red, white, etc.; 1 1/2 ft.	25
2687	Dwarf Perpetual (à tige de fer).	1 ft.	50
2688	Marie Chabaud.	Pure canary-yellow; the most beautiful and most fragrant yellow	50
2689	Comtesse de Paris.	Very dwarf; yellow; comes true from seed	50
2690	Jeanne Dionis.	Enormous flowers of the purest white color and most perfect form	50
2691	Mme. B. Chabaud.	Flowers yellow, shading to salmon and bright cherry-red	50
2692	Sparkling (Etincelant).	Bright glittering red of surpassing richness	50
2693	Giant Perpetual White.	Very large, perfectly double; flowers in seven months after sowing.	50
2694	" "	Yellow. Eighty per cent come true to color; creamy to golden yellow	50
2696	" "	Fine Mixed. Enormous flowers, perfectly double; splendid colors	50
2698	Rose-leaved, Mixed.	Round petals; 2 ft.	50

BORDER CARNATIONS, ETC. We invite attention to the splendid collections below.

2704	Red Grenadine, Double.	Brilliant scarlet; 2 ft.	pkt., 25
2705	Enfant de Nice (<i>Improved Giant-flowered</i>).	All colors. Flowers in six months from seed.	50
2706	Early Dwarf Vienna.	Fine for garden culture and for cutting; 1 ft.	10
2707	Early Dwarf Vienna White.	Very fine; always comes true white	10
2708	Fine Double Mixed.	Many colors; 2 ft.	10
2710	Double Mixed	per oz., \$1.25	5

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF CARNATIONS

50 varieties	Carnation and Picotee	\$3 00	12 varieties	Carnation and Picotee	\$1 00
25 "	" " " " "	1 75	6 "	" " " " "	50
18 "	" " " " "	1 25			

CASTOR BEANS

See Ricinus, page 90.

CENTAUREA

(Cornflower)

C. Cyanus is also known as "Blue Bottle," "Ragged Sailor," "Kaiser Blumen," and sometimes as "Bachelor's Button." These are bright-flowered plants of hardiest nature and simplest culture, yet esteemed among the most attractive and graceful of all the old-fashioned flowers. When placed in water the flowers increase in size.

PERENNIAL FLOWERING. A dry, sandy soil of moderate fertility seems to suit them best.

- 2724 **macrocephala**.
Flower-heads large,
showy, bright yellow;
3 ft. pkt., 10

PERENNIAL SILVER-LEAVED.

These are used for borders or edgings, and thrive anywhere. Flowers white, leaves grayish; height 1 ft.; half-hardy.

- 2732 **candidissima**
1,000 seeds, \$1 . pkt., 10
2733 **Clementei**
per 1,000 seeds, 50c. . 10
2734 **gymnocarpa**. oz., 80c. 10

HARDY ANNUALS. These flower finest in full sun and thin soil. Sow in the open ground in spring.

- 2735 **Americana**. Flowers
lilac-purple; 3 ft. .
per oz., 40c. . pkt., 5
2736 **imperialis, Mixed**.

- New; very large-flowered hardy class pkt., 10
2737 **odorata, Chameleon**. Yellow and rose; fragrant; superb 10
2738 **Margaritæ**. Pure white, 2½ inches across, exquisitely lacinated and delightfully scented; forms stocky, well-budded little bushes. A garden treasure; 1½ ft. 10
2739 **moschata (Purple Sweet Sultan)** 5
2739a " **alba (White Sweet Sultan)** 5
2739b " **Mixed Sweet Sultan** 5
2740 **suaveolens (Yellow Sweet Sultan)**. Fine 5
2741 **Cyanus (Blue Cornflower)**. Sow plentifully in large, irregular beds; 1½ ft. . per oz., 25c. . 5
2742 " **Emperor William**. Rich dark blue; 1½ ft. " 25c. . 5
2744 " **Victoria, Dwarf Compact**. Only 9 inches high; for pots and edgings; azure-blue; very fine 10
2746 " **nana compacta hybrida**. Another charming dwarf. All colors mixed; 9 in. 10
2748 " **Mixed** per oz., 25c. . 5
2750 " **Double Mixed**. Odd and pretty 5

Collection of *Centaurea*, including 6 varieties of *C. Cyanus* (Cornflower) 30



CENTAUREA

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Do not confound these annuals with the winter-flowering sorts of the florists. They bloom profusely from early summer until frost, and when grown in large beds or masses their bright colors make a splendid show. The plants can be brought into bloom early by sowing the seed in frames or window-boxes, and afterwards transplanting to the garden; or seed may be sown where the plants are to flower, if the seedlings are thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart. A little pinching back in early growth makes the plants bushy and shapely. Average height, 1 to 1½ ft.

2760	Coronarium, Double	White	per oz., 30c.	pkt., 5
2761	"	Yellow. The flowers are perfect bosses of gold	per oz., 30c.	5
2762	"	sulphureum. Pale yellow	"	40c. 5
2763	"	imbricatum, Mixed	"	40c. 5
2767	"	Mixed. Yellow, white, etc.	"	40c. 5
2772	Tricolor, White.	Tricolor sorts have beautiful rings and eyes of color	"	40c. 5
2773	"	Yellow	"	40c. 5
2774	"	Scarlet. Dark and rich	"	40c. 5
2776	"	Golden Feather. Foliage rich yellow; flowers bright red and white.	"	50c. 5
2778	"	Eclipse. Yellow, with velvety brown band	"	50c. 5
2779	"	Burridgeanum. Crimson-maroon, with white edge and inner circle.	"	40c. 5
2782	"	Mixed. All colors	"	40c. 5
2784	"	Double Golden. Very handsome	"	75c. 5
2786	"	White	"	75c. 5
2787	"	Mixed	"	90c. 5
2789	"	Golden-leaved Sorts. A choice mixture of the beautiful new yellow-leaved sorts; flowers of various bright colors; most vivid in effect		10
2792	"	Hybrid Mixed		5
2796	multicaule.	An exceptionally fine little bedder; flowers yellow; 3 in.		5
2797	segetum, Morning Star.	Large yellow flowers, excellent for cutting		10
2798	"	Helios. New; fine for cutting; pure golden yellow flowers of gigantic size, often 3 to 4 inches in diameter; very long-lasting		25
2799	inodorum, Double (hP).	Pretty white flowers; fine for cutting; 1 ft.		10
2802	frutescens (Paris Daisy, or Marguerite) (hP).	Beautiful for cutting and pot-culture; long-stemmed, single white flowers with golden center		10
	Choice Collections, including 12 varieties	Chrysanthemum, Annual		50
	" " " 6 " "	" " " " " "		35



CHRYSANTHEMUMS

PERENNIAL CHRYSANTHEMUMS

This section includes the splendid, large-flowered sorts of the autumn shows, and also the pretty, hardy pompons that make bright masses of color in our gardens long after heavy frosts have cut down other flowers. We wish to make quite clear the distinction between this class and the Annual Chrysanthemums, described above, that, as has sometimes happened heretofore, customers may not order seed of the summer-blooming garden varieties, expecting them to yield the grand show flowers of late fall. The great blooms of the exhibitions are obtained from cuttings carefully cultivated. For ordinary culture and room decoration, plants pinched back to form a number of branches and holding from 15 to 20 flowers are satisfactory. Average height of show kinds, 3 feet.

- 2810 Indicum grandiflorum. Will produce superb flowers of different types and colors pkt., 10
- 2811 Japonicum. Japanese varieties; globe-shaped, incurved, grandly double pkt., 10
- 2812 Japonicum. From Finest Flowers. An extra-choice mixture, giving flowers of the finest types pkt., 25
- 2813 Japonicum. Pompon. The pretty hardy dwarfs, with bright, clustered flowers; 1½ ft. pkt., 10
- 2815 Japonicum. "California Fantasies." A superb mixture, containing a wonderful variety of the most beautiful æsthetic and fantastic forms pkt., 25

CLARKIA

These are among the prettiest native hardy annuals that come to us from beyond the Rocky Mountains. They bloom so freely and have flowers of such various bright colors that a bed of them in full bloom is a very beautiful sight. They are useful, too, for hanging baskets, for vases and as edging plants. Sow outdoors in early spring and grow in partial shade. They bloom through midsummer to late autumn. Average height, 1½ ft.

2822	elegans rosea. Rose . oz., 30c. . pkt., 5	2830	pulchella rosea, Double. Rose. oz., 40c. pkt., 5
2823	“ “ Double. Rose. oz., 40c. . 5	2831	“ alba. White oz., 40c. . 5
2824	“ alba, Double. White. “ 40c. . 5	2832	“ marginata. White-edged “ 40c. . 5
2826	“ Mixed “ 30c. . 5	2834	“ White Tom Thumb 40c. . 5
2828	pulchella rosea. Rose 30c. . 5	2836	“ Mixed “ 30c. . 5

COCKSCOMB

(*Celosia cristata.* hhA)

We prize and plant the Cockscombs as an odd and picturesque decorative feature of the garden. The bright red and crimson varieties are most effective, both in gardens and in winter bouquets, for which they are cut before fully ripe and dried in the house. The dwarf varieties make novel and attractive borders; the tall ones form striking groups. Transplanting into rich soil about the time the combs begin to form makes these flower-heads much larger. They are bright from midsummer until frost.

2846	Empress, Dwarf Crimson. Combs immense and vivid; foliage dark; 9 in. pkt, 10
2847	President Thiers. Very dwarf; combs bright red 10
2848	All-Aglow. Large, fiery scarlet combs; quite dwarf 25
2850	Queen of Dwarfs. Six or 8 inches tall, with ruby heads almost as broad 10
2852	Glasgow Prize. Dark leaves and crimson combs; 1 ft. 10
2854	Dwarf Large Crimson. A superb new sort, with enormous combs of richest, deepest crimson. A good plant for exhibition; 6 in. 10
2856	Dwarf Fiery Scarlet. A miniature plant, with enormous combs of intense fiery red. A splendid sort 10
2857	Japan Crimson. The huge combs are much cut and beruffled; 3 ft. 10
2860	Mixed. Large comb sorts per oz., \$1 . . 5

COSMOS

This is now one of the notable fall flowers, the specialist's skill having recently added much to its beauty. A strong, tall-growing annual, its bold flowers have yet an exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage-setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences at some little distance from the house and the garden walks. From seed started early in the house or frame the plants will be 3 or 4 feet high by July, and tossing into the air a perfect storm of bright-colored, daisy-like flowers, fine for cutting. If topped when half-grown the plants will bloom much earlier, the check seeming to induce immediate flowering. We offer only the choice large-flowering strains.

	Giant Fancy. Flowers often 5 inches wide, and with the petals beautifully fringed.
2872	“ “ White pkt., 10
2873	“ “ Red. Deep and dark 10
2874	“ “ Pink. Bright clear shades 10
2875	“ “ Mixed. All shades from pure white to deep crimson 10
2878	Tints of Dawn. Of compact, bushy growth, early flowering. The handsome white circular flowers are delicately flushed with rose around the center 10
2880	Marguerite. Petals deeply and irregularly fringed; in various bright colors; exquisitely pretty 15
2888	Klondyke. Orange-colored 10
2893	Early Flowering, Mixed oz., 40c. . 5
2894	Mixed “ 30c. . 5

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)

In variety and beauty of its blue tints, which are as numerous as they are charming, no other plant can equal the Delphinium. The brilliant flowers can be seen from a long distance and are strongly effective in beds or masses, in borders, shrubberies, or in combination with white lilies. Ordinarily the tall sorts are planted among shrubbery, or as a background for dwarfs, which are favorites for bedding. Improvements are continually being made in the size of the flowers, as well as in the length and fullness of the spikes. Some of the species flower both early and late; the season for all can be prolonged by



COSMOS (See page 75)

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy)

The state flower of California. An annual incomparably bright and rich in its pure tints of yellow and orange. The plants average about a foot in height, have beautiful silvery foliage, and produce their large, poppy-like flowers quite lavishly from early spring until frost. They are most effective when grown in beds of considerable size, over which the seed may be sown broadcast thinly and lightly raked in. These sowings may be made early in spring or late in autumn, for earlier germination, and bloom the next spring. Also very useful as a pot-plant and for cut-flowers.

2942	Californica.	The so-called California Poppy. Rich yellow	per oz., 40c. .	pkt., 5
2943	"	alba. Creamy white	" 40c.	5
2944	"	Rose Cardinal. Intense carmine		5
2945	"	canaliculata rosea. Most beautiful		5
2946	crocea.	Pure deep orange	per oz., 40c. .	5
2947	"	Double Orange	" 75c.	5
2948	"	Double White		5
2950	Golden West.	A superb variety, with very large flowers of deep yellow; 2 ft.		5
2951	Douglasii.	Very pretty new yellow variety from California		5
2952	tenuifolia.	Bright yellow; leaves dense and finely cut; 1 ft.		5
2954	maritima.	Canary-yellow, with orange center; leaves grayish and beautifully cut		5
2955	Mandarin.	Red-gold flowers, orange within and scarlet without	per oz., 50c. .	5
2960	Mixed		" 30c.	5

FORGET-ME-NOT

(Myosotis)

These daintily elegant little flowers are hardy perennials that love cool, moist soils, and, like pansies, bloom most freely in fall and early spring. They make beautiful close borders, or edgings, thickly sprinkled with pretty flower-sprays, and will bloom nicely in winter in a cool room or coldframe. Once at home in a garden they establish themselves by self-seeding. All the varieties are general favorites.

Sow in spring in a warm, sunny border. Most varieties bloom freely the first season and profusely the second. Average height, 6 inches.



FOXGLOVES. (See page 79)

2970	Myosotis alpestris.	A pretty trailer, with blue flowers	per oz., 75c. .	pkt., 10
2971	Myosotis alpestris rosea.	Rosy flowers; a pretty contrast for blue and white varieties		10
2972	Myosotis alpestris alba.	White; especially pretty	per oz., 90c. .	10
2973	Myosotis alpestris elegantissima.	Blue; leaves white-edged; very attractive		10
2974	Myosotis alpestris nana cœrulea.	Very dwarf, compact; sky-blue		10
2975	Myosotis alpestris robusta grandiflora (Eliza Fonrobert).	Grown extensively for cutting. Florets large; sky-blue, with yellow eye, in large clusters		10
2976	Myosotis alpestris Victoria.	Symmetrical and strong-growing; dwarf habit; flowers large, globular, sky-blue, abundant; fine for pots and cutting		25
2977	Myosotis alpestris stricta.	The new pillar-shaped sky-blue; most beautiful		10
2978	Myosotis, Star of Love.	A new, distinct, dwarf variety, with large beautiful blue flowers		25
2979	Myosotis alpestris, Mixed		per oz., 75c. .	10
2982	Myosotis Azorica.	Dark blue, with white eye; 1 ft.		25
2983	Myosotis Azorica cœlestina.	Beautiful light blue; 1 ft.		25
2985	Myosotis dissitiflora.	Blooms very early; flowers blue. From Switzerland		10
2987	Myosotis palustris (True Forget-me-not).	Blooms the second year abundantly all season		10
2989	Myosotis sylvatica.	Blue, with yellow eye; likes dry soil; 1 to 2 ft.		10

FOXGLOVE

(*Digitalis*)

The tall flower-stems of the Foxgloves are particularly handsome when seen growing among shrubbery, or in bold masses along walks or drives. Used as a background for lower plants they are also very fine. Often the spikes are 2 or 3 feet long and thickly strung with scores of showy, thimble-shaped flowers. Some new sorts rival gloxinias in shadings and markings. Seed may be sown outdoors in spring and the seedlings transplanted where they are to grow, or, preferably, to a coldframe, where they make extra-strong plants, that will flower in magnificent spikes the next season. They are most satisfactory when treated as biennials, sowing the seed every year in rich deep soil and partial shade. Average height, 2 to 3 feet. Easily cultivated. When the center spike begins to fade it should be cut out and the side shoots will, in consequence, grow more vigorously.



GAILLARDIA

- | | | |
|------|---|----------------|
| 2998 | Purple (<i>Common Foxglove</i>). | |
| | Best known, per oz., 30c. | 5 |
| 3000 | White. Fine and attractive | 5 |
| 3001 | Large-flowered. Long racemes of large, bell-shaped yellow blossoms | 5 |
| 3002 | Rose | 5 |
| 3005 | Mixed per oz., 30c. | 5 |
| | Digitalis gloxinoides. This is a very handsome strain, with long, thick spikes of large flowers in a beautiful variety of colors. The name refers to the gloxinia-like spotted throats of the class. | |
| 3008 | gloxinioides, White. Very handsome; beautiful for cutting | 5 |
| 3009 | gloxinioides, Purple | 5 |
| 3010 | gloxinioides, Rose. Bright and showy | 5 |
| 3012 | gloxinioides, Mixed. All the choice colors per oz., 40c. | 5 |
| 3015 | maculata superba. Splendid spotted new strain | 50c. 5 |
| 3017 | monstrosa, Splendid Mixed. Very large, bell-shaped flowers of exquisite beauty; 4 ft. | 10 |
| | Choice collections, including 12 varieties of Foxglove | 40 |

GAILLARDIA

Showy and free bloomers, flowering profusely all summer. They are good bedders; very beautiful; fine for bouquets or for cutting for house decoration. They do best in a good, light soil and in an open, sunny situation.

- | | | |
|------|--|---------|
| 3018 | amblyodon (hA). Fine red | pkt., 5 |
| 3019 | grandiflora maxima (hP). Flowers first season if sown early; golden | 5 |
| 3020 | " aureo-variegata (hP). Beautifully variegated foliage | 10 |
| 3021 | picta (hA). Red and yellow | 5 |
| 3022 | " Lorenziana. Double mixed per oz., 50c. | 5 |
| 3023 | " " sulphurea. Yellow | 5 |
| 3024 | " Aurora Borealis. Scarlet and yellow | 5 |
| 3025 | " Salmonea. Salmon-red; fine | 5 |
| 3026 | " Mixed per oz., 40c. | 5 |
| | Choice Collection, including 6 best varieties | 40 |

GODETIA

Choice, free-blooming annuals, with widely opened flowers of satiny texture and of the most delicate and lovely colors. They are beautiful for solid beds, border lines, for pots, and to grow in shaded places, where so few really fine flowers will flourish. Sow seed in the open border in spring, or in a coldframe, and transplant seedlings to stand about a foot apart in rather thin soil. Average height, 1½ feet.

GODETIA, continued

3027	Rosamond.	A splendid new sort; large glossy pink flowers	pkt.,	5
3028	Princess of Wales.	Dark crimson		5
3029	Lady Satin Rose.	Bright carmine; very effective		5
3030	Fairy Queen.	Large white flowers, with carmine spots		5
3032	gloriosa.	Darkest red; dwarf and compact		5
3033	grandiflora maculata.	Great white flowers, blotched with carmine		5
3035	White Pearl.	Beautiful glossy white flowers		5
3036	The Bride.	White, with blush spots		5
3038	Duchess of Albany.	Satiny white		5
3039	Lady Albemarle.	Dark crimson		5
3040	Lindleyana.	White and red; 1 ft.		5
3042	Bijou.	Of dwarf, bushy habit; lovely blush color		5
3044	Whitneyi.	Compact, with superb rosy flowers blotched with crimson; elegant pot-plant		5
3046	"	Brilliant. Carmine; very showy		5
3052	Mixed		per oz., 30c.	5
Collection of Godetias, including 6 choice varieties				30

DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK

(Althæa rosea)

These stately, old-fashioned perennials are most striking when seen in groups or long rows against evergreen hedges, shrubbery, etc., and, in their turn, form a very fine background for plants of lower growth. Their color-variety is wonderful, ranging from pure white through almost every conceivable shade of yellow, red and rose to ashen gray and almost black. Although Hollyhocks are very permanent and hardy for the first winter, it is advisable to sow seed every year, as the flowers on young, vigorous plants are much finer than old ones. Sowings should be made in April or May, and not later than June, to flower the next year. In final transplanting, give each seedling a foot or more space each way for development. Average height, 4 feet. Our seed is of magnificent double varieties grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which has revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhock.



HOLLYHOCKS

3058	Bright Pink	per oz., \$2 .	pkt., 10
3060	Canary-Yellow	" \$2 .	10
3061	Blood-Red	" \$2 .	10
3062	Crimson	" \$2 .	10
3063	Sulphur Yellow	" \$2 .	10
3064	Lilac	" \$2 .	10
3065	Dark Rose	" \$2 .	10
3066	Light Rose	" \$2 .	10
3067	Orange	" \$2 .	10
3068	Maroon	" \$2 .	10
3069	Flesh-Colored	" \$2 .	10
3070	Salmon	" \$2 .	10
3071	Scarlet	" \$2 .	10
3072	Snow-White	" \$2 .	10
3074	Mixed Allegheny		10
3075	New Hybrid Everblooming Double and Single Mixed. Flowers the first season from seed.		
	Very fine colors		25
3076	Mixed	per oz., 75c.	10
Choice collections, including—			
12	varieties Hollyhocks, Chater's Superb	\$1	00
8	" " " " " "		75
6	" " " " " "		60

IPOMOEA

(Moonflower. Morning-Glory. Cypress Vine)

Of all our climbers for garden and greenhouse, these are the quickest and most luxuriant in growth, carrying to great height a splendid curtain of leafage, studded, as summer heat comes on, with large, satiny blooms of lovely colors. Ipomœas grow so easily from annual sowings that it is no longer thought necessary to winter-over roots or young cutting plants under glass. The large, horny seeds of some varieties should be soaked in hot water before planting. For early flowers sow in hotbeds or pots and boxes under

IPOMOEA, continued

glass, and transplant to rich, deep soil in summer quarters as soon as danger of frost is over, when sowings may also be made in the open ground. Nothing finer for porches, trellises, etc.

* These are very hard-seeded, and in order to hasten germination a notch should be filed in the seed before planting.

ANNUAL VARIETIES. From early sowings these begin to bloom in June and July and are full of beautiful flowers all the season, often blooming freely until cut down by frost.

3086	coccinea. Scarlet flowers; 10 ft.	per oz., 15c. .	pkt., 5
3087	" lutea. A yellow-flowered variety	" 20c. . . .	5
3089	Imperial Japanese. See Japanese Morning-Glories, page 82.		
3090	Northern Light. A beautiful hybrid, with extra large and handsome flowers of a beautiful lavender-pink; blooms very early; 15 ft.		10
3092	hederacea grandiflora. Rich sky-blue flowers, with white margin; 15 ft.		5
3093	" marmorata. Beautifully marbled with light and dark blue; throat pink; 15 ft.		5
3094	Nil. Flowers purple; 15 ft.		5
3095	limbata. Violet and white; 5 ft.	per oz., 20c. .	5
*3097	Mexicana grandiflora alba. The great white Moonflower; 15 ft.	" 75c. . . .	10
*3098	" hybrida. Flowers very large and numerous; blooms earlier; 15 ft.		10
*3100	bona nox (<i>Good Night, or Evening Glory</i>). Opens large white flowers in the evening; 15 ft.		5
3101	Heavenly Blue. The very large clustered flowers of beautiful sky-blue open early in the morning. Unusually distinct and handsome; 10 ft. Sow early		25
3104	Quamoclit (<i>Cypress Vine, Star Flower</i>). A tender annual, with fine cut leaves and small star-shaped flowers. This, the type, is scarlet-flowered; 10 ft. . oz., 30c.		5
3105	" White.	" 30c. . . .	5
3106	" Kerberi. A fine new scarlet-flowered variety that blooms late		10
3108	" Mixed Cypress Vine.	per oz., 30c. .	5
3110	Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine. Pretty leaves that are deeply lobed and fiery orange-scarlet flowers. A hardy annual	per oz., 30c. .	5

GREENHOUSE CLIMBERS. These handsome vines grow nicely in the open ground, but bloom almost too late to be very useful there, in all except warm climates. Grown in pots, tubs or greenhouse beds, they flower grandly between October and spring.

3112	Horsfalliæ. A superb West Indian species of vigorous growth. The rich, thick leafage is beautiful; the flowers a deep glossy rose-purple; 15 ft.		pkt., 25
3113	Learii. Very quick and strong in growth, succeeding admirably outdoors sometimes. The flowers are a beautiful violet-blue; 15 ft.		25
3114	rubro-cærulea. Bright red; 8 ft.		10
3115	" alba. White flowers; 8 ft.		10
3116	setosa (<i>Brazilian Morning-Glory</i>). This vine makes an immense, thick growth of great lobed leaves, lighted by a profusion of large rosy flowers with a satiny pink star in the center. The red pubescent stems and seed-pods add to its attractiveness; 10 to 20 ft.		10
	Collection, including 12 varieties. Annual sorts		50

LOBELIA

The *Erinus* varieties are charming little plants that bloom very quickly from the seed and continue gay with flowers all through the season. For beds, edgings, baskets and pots we have nothing prettier; their exceedingly clear, cheery colors and generous bloom make them welcome anywhere. Sow outdoors in early spring where the plants are to grow, and thin moderately; or transplant several inches apart in rich, open soil. Some stimulant given when they are in bloom greatly improves the flowers. Almost all are also good winter conservatory plants of trailing habit. The perennial or tall varieties are handsome, showy plants, found quite effective for backgrounds and grouping.

ERINUS VARIETIES (tA)—

3124	gracilis. Blue; trailing; beautiful for baskets	pkt., 5
3125	speciosa. A favorite blue-flowered edging plant; 6 in.	5
3126	alba. White flowers	5
3128	kermesina. Crimson	5
3129	Lindleyana. Rose; white eye	5
3130	Paxtoniana. Blue and white	10
3131	Barnard's Perpetual. Deep blue, with white eye; very fine	10
3133	erecta, Crystal Palace compacta. Dark blue; for bedding; 6 in.	25
3135	" Emperor William. Light blue. Very fine	10
3136	" Golden Queen. Dwarf; blue flowers, yellow leaves	25

ERINUS VARIETIES, continued

3138	erecta, White Lady. Splendid new large-flowered white	pkt., 25
3140	Royal Purple. Deep blue, with a distinct white eye	10
3141	Mixed	per oz., 60c. . 5
PERENNIAL, or TALL VARIETIES—		
3143	cardinalis (<i>Cardinal Flower</i>). Long spikes of richest cardinal-red	10
3144	" Queen Victoria. Brilliant scarlet, dark leaves	50
3145	ramosa. Blue; flowers profusely in fall; height 1 ft.	10
	Choice Collections, including—	
12 varieties	Lobelia	60
6	" "	40

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING-GLORY, continued

- 3198 **Finest Single Mixed.** Large-flowered; all colors per oz., 25c. . pkt., 5
 3199 **Fringed Single Mixed.** All beautifully fringed per oz., 50c. . 10
 3200 **Double-flowered Mixed.** Superb mixture of double sorts 10
 3201 **Giant "Mikado."** The largest-flowered of all 10
 3202 **Yellow.** Very distinct and striking . . 10

BRAZILIAN MORNING-GLORY

(Ipomœa setosa)

This vine makes an immense thick growth of great lobed leaves, lighted by a profusion of large rosy flowers with a satiny pink star in the center. The red pubescent stems and seed-pods add to its attractiveness; 10 to 20 ft. Pkt. 10c.

NASTURTIUMS

A marvelous range of new colors has been developed in this favorite flower, which for three or four months of the season makes a better display than almost any other plant. No other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a time with the same small outlay of time and labor. The maximum of bloom is produced in thin soils, and never flags through the hottest weather. In soils too rich leaves predominate, and the plants are apt to rot off in wet weather, especially if standing too close.

For Climbing varieties and the celebrated Lobb's, see next page

DWARF, or TOM THUMB NASTURTIUMS *(Tropæolum nanum)*

These have a neat, compact habit and attractive foliage, are not disturbed by insects, bloom in two months from sowing and most profusely the whole season.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3210 Aurora. Yellow, veined | 3225 Lady Bird. Yellow and red |
| oz., 20c. . pkt., 5 | per oz., 25c. . pkt., 5 |
| 3211 Beauty. Yellow and scarlet | 3226 Prince Henry. Light yellow, marbled |
| oz., 20c. . 5 | scarlet oz., 20c. . 5 |
| 3212 Chameleon. Splashed with crimson, | 3228 Rose " 15c. . 5 |
| bronze and yellow . . . oz., 30c. . 5 | 3229 Ruby King. Dark red " 20c. . 5 |
| 3213 cœruleo-roseum. Bluish rose oz., 15c. . 5 | 3230 Scarlet " 15c. . 5 |
| 3215 Crimson oz., 15c. . 5 | 3231 Scheuerianum Scarlet " 15c. . 5 |
| 3216 Crystal Palace Gem. Yellow and car- | 3233 Spotted " 15c. . 5 |
| mine oz., 20c. . 5 | 3234 White or Pearl " 15c. . 5 |
| 3218 Empress of India. Deep crimson; | 3235 Yellow " 15c. . 5 |
| fine dark foliage . . . oz., 20c. . 5 | 3236 Dark-Leaved Sorts Mixed |
| 3219 Golden Cloth. Golden yellow leaves, | per lb., \$1; oz., 10c. . 5 |
| scarlet flowers . . . oz., 20c. . 5 | 3237 Spotted Sorts Mixed |
| 3220 Golden Dream (Rêve d'Or). New | per lb., \$1; oz., 10c. . 5 |
| very bright yellow, with intense | 3238 Mixed per lb., \$1; " 10c. . 5 |
| green foliage oz., 25c. . 5 | Collections, including— |
| 3221 Golden King. Golden yellow. oz., 20c. . 5 | 12 varieties Tom Thumb Nasturtiums 50 |
| 3222 King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet " 20c. . 5 | 8 " " " " " " 35 |
| 3224 King Theodore. Black, velvety. " 25c. . 5 | |



IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING-GLORY

TALL, or CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS

(Tropæolum majus)

Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stone walls, etc., these can also be grown as pot-plants for winter flowering, as screens, or as trailers for hanging baskets and vases.



THORBURN'S MIXED NASTURTIUMS. (See page 83)

- | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| 3243 | Jupiter. New giant-flowered ; beautiful golden yellow | oz., 30c. | 5 |
| 3244 | Chameleon. Various | oz., 15c. | 5 |
| 3245 | Dark Crimson | " 15c. | 5 |
| 3246 | Edward Otto. Brownish lilac | oz., 25c. | 5 |
| 3246a | Golden-leaved Scarlet " | 15c. | 5 |
| 3247 | hemisphaericum. Orange | oz., 15c. | 5 |
| 3248 | Heinemanni. Chocolate | oz., 15c. | 5 |
| 3249 | King Theodore. Black | oz., 15c. | 5 |
| 3250 | Orange | " 15c. | 5 |
| 3251 | Pearl. Whitish | " 15c. | 5 |
| 3253 | Regelianum. Purplish violet | oz., 15c. | 5 |
| 3254 | Moltke. Bluish rose " | 15c. | 5 |
| 3255 | Rose | " 15c. | 5 |
| 3256 | Scarlet | " 15c. | 5 |
| 3257 | Scheuerianum. Spotted | oz., 15c. | 5 |
| 3258 | Scheuerianum. Striped | oz., 15c. | 5 |
| 3259 | Schillingi. Yellow, spotted | oz., 15c. | 5 |
| 3260 | Schulzi. Darkest-leaved | oz., 15c. | 5 |
| 3261 | Striped | " 15c. | 5 |
| 3262 | Yellow | " 15c. | 5 |
| 3263 | Vesuvius. Salmon; dark-leaved | oz., 15c. | 5 |
| 3266 | Fine Mixed | per lb., 75c.; oz., 10c. | 5 |

Choice Collections—

- | | |
|---|----|
| 12 varieties Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums | 50 |
| 8 varieties Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums | 35 |

LOBB'S AND OTHER CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS

(Tropæolum Lobbianum, etc.)

TROPÆOLUM LOBBIANUM. This class is remarkable for the intensely brilliant colors of its flowers, which are a trifle smaller than those of other sorts. In moderately rich soil they climb high and bloom brilliantly. Average height, 6 feet.

- | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|----|
| 3271 | Ivy-leaved. A fine new strain with dark green ivy-like leaves and beautiful lacinated deep scarlet flowers | per oz., 40c. | 5 |
| 3272 | Asa Gray. Yellowish white | 25c. | 5 |
| 3273 | fulgens. Dark scarlet | 25c. | 5 |
| 3275 | Lucifer. Very dark scarlet | 25c. | 5 |
| 3276 | Crown Prince of Prussia. Blood-red | 25c. | 5 |
| 3277 | Geant des Batailles. Sulphur and red | 25c. | 5 |
| 3278 | Primrose. Cream, with brown spots | 25c. | 5 |
| 3279 | Crystal Palace. Scarlet | 25c. | 5 |
| 3280 | Spitfire. Brilliant scarlet | 25c. | 5 |
| 3282 | Lilli Schmidt. Scarlet | 25c. | 5 |
| 3286 | Queen Victoria. Rich scarlet | 25c. | 5 |
| 3284 | Chaixianum. Yellow, spotted red | 25c. | 5 |
| 3285 | Golden Queen. New, fine yellow | 25c. | 5 |
| 3283 | Lilliput Mixed | 25c. | 5 |
| 3287 | Finest Mixture | 20c. | 5 |
| 3288 | Madame Gunter Hybrids. A French strain noted for wide range of fine colors | oz., 25c. | 5 |
| COLLECTIONS of Tropæolum Lobbianum—12 varieties, 50c.; 6 varieties | | | 30 |



PANSY

(*Viola tricolor*, *Heart's-ease*. hA)

The Pansy is a plant that we all delight to grow in plentiful supply for flowers all the year. For very early outdoor bedding, the seed is sown from August to October in a coldframe, or in rich, moist garden beds from which the plants can be transferred to a coldframe, setting them 2 or 3 inches apart each way, before severe winter weather begins. In spring three-fourths of them can be lifted out for bedding and the rest left to bloom in the frame. For winter bloom in a frame, set the plants about twice as far apart, and thin out half of them in spring. Cover the blooming plants with sashes, adding a covering of matting or straw in very cold weather. In mild weather remove the mats and tilt the sashes to admit light, heat and fresh air. In outdoor beds raised a few inches above the ground, with a mulch of dry leaves and some brush to hold them in place, Pansies will often winter nicely, and bloom until mid-summer, when a relay of young, vigorous plants should be ready to replace them. Spring sowings should be made early, so as to secure good flowers during the early rains. Seed sown in a cool, moist place in June and July, and well tended, will give good flowering plants for fall. If they come into bloom in the heat of summer the flowers may be small at first, but as the weather becomes cooler they will increase in size and beauty. Through summer heat the flowers are finer in a somewhat shaded place, but in almost any situation good Pansy seed will give fine flowers in spring and fall. Early fall sowings give the finest flowers.

- | | | |
|------|--|-----------|
| 3298 | Thorburn Superb. The richest and most choicely varied mixture ever offered. It produces only the finest colors, largest flowers and most beautiful forms . per oz., \$5 . pkt., | 25 |
| 3299 | Bugnot Superb Blotched. An exceedingly large three-blotched strain, with upper petals finely lined ; great diversity of finest colors per oz., \$3.50 . | 25 |
| 3300 | Cassier, Finest Mixed. Flowers of grand size, beautifully spotted | 3.50 . 25 |
| 3301 | Masterpiece. Curled, wavy petals ; splendid colors ; new and distinct | 25 |
| 3302 | Madame Perret. A splendid new giant-flowered strain, comprising all shades of red from light rose to dark purple, some of them finely striped | 25 |
| 3303 | Giant Orchid-flowered Mixed. A splendid and quite distinct new race showing remarkable combinations of all colors, including shades of chamois, terra-cotta, pink, orange, etc. | 25 |
| 3305 | Parisienne Mixed. New strain ; handsome, large-flowering per oz., \$2.00 . | 10 |
| 3306 | Fine Large English. All colors mixed | 1.25 . 10 |
| 3307 | Mixed. Ordinary strain | .75 . 5 |
| 3308 | Azure-Blue. Very fine color | 1.00 . 10 |
| 3309 | Black-Blue. Dark velvety | 1.00 . 10 |
| 3310 | Black (Faust, or King of the Blacks). Almost coal black | 1.25 . 10 |
| 3311 | Bronze. Golden bronze | 1.25 . 10 |
| 3316 | Coquette de Poissy. Distinct mauve, shading almost to white on the upper petals. oz., | 1.50 . 10 |
| 3317 | Dark Purple | 1.25 . 10 |
| 3319 | Dark Purple Silver-edged. Margins pure white | 1.25 . 10 |

PANSY, continued

3320	Emperor William.	Splendid; ultramarine-blue; very showy	per oz., \$1.25	pkt., 10
3321	Fairy Queen.	Light blue, with white border		10
3322	Fawn Color (<i>Prince Bismarck</i>).	Quaint and pretty	per oz., \$1.00	10
3323	Fire King.	Golden yellow; upper petals purple	"	1.50 10
3324	Gold-margined.	Splendid bright color	"	1.00 10
3325	Light Blue.	Lovely sky-blue	"	1.00 10
3326	Lord Beaconsfield.	Deep purple-violet, shading to light blue	"	1.25 10
3328	Meteor.	Bright yellow and brown; attractively blotched and margined	"	1.50 10
3329	Odier.	Extra-large; blotched; rich colors; Show Pansies	"	3.50 25
3329a	"	Blotched on white background		25
3329b	"	Blotched on red background		25
3330	Peacock.	Large, peacock-blue flowers, edged with white	per oz., \$3.00	25
3332	President Carnot.	Pure white petals, each with a deep blotch	"	3.00 10
3334	Rainbow, or Pheasant's Eye (<i>Quadricolor</i>).	Very fine strain	"	1.25 10
3336	Red Riding Hood.	Brilliant shades of red	"	1.25 10
3337	Ruby.	Splendid new strain; richest red shades		10
3338	Snow Queen (<i>candidissima</i>).	Pure satiny white	per oz., \$1.25	10
3339	Spotted on Yellow Ground.	New extra-fine English strain	"	1.25 10
3340	Tiger.	Curiously striped and mottled	"	1.50 10
3342	Victoria.	A fine deep solid wine-red	"	2.00 10
3343	White, with Black Center.	Very showy	"	1.25 10
3344	Yellow, with Black Center.	Splendid	"	1.25 10
3345	Yellow Gem.	Pure yellow, without eye	"	1.50 10
3346	Tufted Pansies.	A splendid strain; small but very fragrant flowers		25
TRIMARDEAU GIANT. This strain has remarkably large flowers, carried well above their leaves, and generally marked with large blotches; the plants are extra-vigorous and compact.				
3352	Giant White		per oz., \$1.50	10
3353	" Yellow (<i>Golden Crest</i>)		"	1.50 10
3354	" Bridesmaid.	Most beautiful rosy white ground, with dark center blotches		25
3355	" Ruby King.	Richest shades of red, scarlet, orange-scarlet and wine-red		25
3357	" Striped		per oz., \$1.50	10
3358	" Azure-Blue		"	1.50 10
3359	" Black-Blue		"	1.50 10
3360	" Hortensia, Red.	New; splendid		25
3361	" Indigo-Blue.	New; very rich color		25
3362	" auriculæflora.	Beautiful shades of color		25
3363	" Mixed		per oz., \$1.50	10
Choice Collections of Pansies or Heart's-ease—				
24 varieties		\$1 25	8 varieties	60
18 "		1 00	6 "	50
12 "		75		

PETUNIA HYBRIDA

(hhA)

Once fairly started, the Petunias grow almost as easily as weeds and furnish a glorious succession of bloom from early summer until frost. The Large-flowered strains are very beautiful and of almost endless variety. Seed of the Double and Giant-flowered Petunias is made expensive by the great amount of labor involved in hand-fertilization, and it is well to handle seed and tiny seedlings with some care. Sow in hotbed, coldframe, or in boxes of fine soil in the sunny windows of a warm room in April or May, and transplant about a foot apart in garden beds. Seed of the double varieties has not so much vitality as that of single sorts and needs a little more care in watering to be sure of germination. We have no better plants than the Petunias for beds and masses, borders, window-boxes, baskets and vases. They will grow in almost any soil and bloom profusely through long droughts. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors.

SINGLE LARGE-FLOWERED. These have flowers 4 or more inches across. Our strains are superb, and the collections offered contain only the finest varieties. Average height, 1½ feet.

3375	White.	Clear paper-white flowers of unusual size	pkt., 10
3376	White Clematis-flowered.	Very large and beautifully formed flowers	25
3377	intus aurea.	Large, yellow-throated, crimson flowers	25
3378	Crimson Giant "Midnight."	Great flowers of deepest crimson	25
3380	Purple.	Royal in color and size	25
3382	Rose.	A charming shade	25
3385	Ring of Emerald.	Pink and crimson, bordered with green	50
3386	alba magnifica.	A new variety, with large flowers of the clematis shape	50
3388	superbissima.	Grand flowers of various colors, with richly tigered throats	50
3390	Thorburn Superb Giant.	A strain of surpassing beauty, with flowers extremely large and deep-throated; some of them are exquisitely penciled and elegantly fringed	25
3391	Howard's Star.	Rich crimson, with distinct white star in center	10
3392	Superb Single Mixed.	Offers a grand variety of colors	25

PHLOX DRUMMONDII, ETC., continued

in spring; later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom, or on a seed-bed, as the Phlox transplants readily. In transplanting set the taller kinds about a foot apart; if planted too thickly they suffer from mildew. Cutting away the flowers and seed-pods makes the plants more bushy and compact, and lengthens their blooming time. Average height, 1 foot.

GRANDIFLORA. This section has beautiful, round-petaled flowers, larger than in the older sorts. Showy and constant.

3428	alba.	Pure white	pkt., 10
3429	alba oculata		10
3430	atropurpurea.	Dark purple	10
3431	Chamois Rose.	A soft shade	10
3432	coccinea.	Large; brilliant scarlet	10
3434	Crimson	. . . . .	10
3436	Eclipse.	Rosy violet, blue-veined	10
3437	Half-Dwarf Crimson Bouquet.	Rich	10
3438	Isabellina.	Yellow	10
3439	kermesina.	Vivid crimson	10
3440	rosea.	Rose	10
3442	kermesina splendens.	Scarlet and white	10
3443	stellata splendens.	Star-like crimson.	10
3444	William I.	Scarlet-striped	10
3448	Mixed.	Various large-flowering sorts	per oz., 75c. 5

DWARF VARIETIES. Plants of this charming section grow only 6 or 8 inches high, and form dense masses of bloom all summer. They are especially useful for beds, edgings, pots, etc.

DWARF VARIETIES, continued—

3450	Surprise.	Brilliant vermilion, with pure white star center; splendid for groups and edgings	pkt., 10
3452	Snowball.	Pure white	10
3453	Fireball.	Bright flame-red	10
3454	hortensiaeflora.	Rose	10
3456	Chamois Rose.	Very fine	10
3457	Heynholdi.	Scarlet. Fine for pots	10
3460	Graf Gero, Mixed.	Fine for pots	10
3462	Fancy Mixed	per oz., \$2.	10

SMALL-FLOWERED VARIETIES—

3464	Radowitzii.	Rose, spotted white	5
3465	cuspidata (Star of Quedlinburg).	Star-shaped; many colors	per oz., \$1. 10

Collection, including—
10 varieties Phlox Drummondii 50

PERENNIAL PHLOXES. These hardy Phloxes make large bushes about 3 feet high and bear large heads of finely colored flowers.

3470	Phlox decussata, Mixed	pkt., 10
3472	Large-flowered Hybrids, Mixed	25

PINKS (Dianthus)

In this large and greatly varied genus are some of our most beautiful and best-loved flowers, unsurpassable for color and fragrance. They are hardy biennials that bloom finely the first season, remaining green all winter and blooming the next year also, if lightly protected. Old plants flower the earliest, but as young ones give the largest, finest flowers, sowings are made every year. Seed can be sown under glass in spring, or in an open sheltered bed. The seedlings are easily transplanted and should stand 8 to 12 inches apart; dwarf ones about 6 inches.

If especially large, brilliant flowers are desired, a bed of well-mixed turfy loam, leaf-mould and well-decayed manure should be prepared for them. Average height, 1 foot.

3477	Dianthus, New Hybrid.	A cross between Sweet William and China Pink; very hardy, free-flowering, most beautifully colored and marked, and also very fragrant	pkt., 25
3478	Dianthus dentosus hybridus.	Pretty lilac flowers	5
3479	Dianthus superbus, Dwarf Double White.	Very double, snowy flowers; fine form; 9 in.	5

CHINENSIS (China, or Indian Pinks).

The flowers of all are double and showy.

3482	Double White China Pink	5
3483	“ Dark Red China Pink. A rich, constant color	5
3484	“ Mixed China Pink. All best colors	oz., 40c. 5

HEDDEWIGII (Japan Pinks).

Unusually large and brilliant; often oddly edged, striped and ringed.

3486	Single Mixed	per oz., 75c. 5
3487	“ Queen of Holland. Splendid pure white Japan Pink introduced recently	10
3488	“ Eastern Queen. Rose-colored flowers, 2 to 4 inches across; finely striped and stained	10



PINKS

PINK, HEDDEWIGII, continued

3489	Single	Crimson Belle.	Flowers large and handsome; dark red	pkt.,	10
3490	"	The Bride (Little Gem).	White, with purple center		10
3491	Double	Mixed		per oz.,	75c. . . 10
3492	"	"Mourning Pink."	Very large, double flowers of blackish crimson, fringed white		10
3493	"	"Fireball."	Brilliant scarlet; very compact and floriferous		25
3494	"	diadematus (Diadem Pink).	Magnificent in color and variety . . per oz.,	\$1.25 . .	10
3495	laciniatus,	Salmon Queen.	Beautiful rosy salmon; single		10
3496	"	Oriental Beauty.	Petals wide, crinkled, richly marked with pink, white, etc.		10
3497	"	Snowflake.	Pure white; extra fine		10
3498	"	Single Mixed.	Fringed flowers of all colors	per oz.,	75c. . . 5
3499	"	Double Mixed			\$1.25 . . 10

IMPERIALIS FL. PL. (*Double Imperial Pink*). Robust, bushy growers, with large double flowers.

3502	Double	Mixed		per oz.,	50c. . . 5
3503	"	Dark Red.	A deep rich color		5
3504	"	Dwarf White.	Great snowy flowers; 9 in.		5
3505	"	Mixed		per oz.,	50c. . . 5

PLUMARIUS (*Sweet May Pinks*). These are the fine fragrant perennials of old-time gardens, still reckoned among the most beautiful of all Pinks for massing and cutting.

3507	Pheasant's Eye.	Pretty fringed flowers			5
3508	Scoticus (<i>Double Scotch Pink</i>).	A new series of exquisite colors; ours is the finest strain.			25
3509	semperflorens (<i>Perpetual Pink</i>).	Double, semi-double and single; of various colors; fragrant.			10
3510	Single Pink, Mixed		per oz.,	40c. . .	5
3511	Double and Semi-Double	Grass Pinks. Pretty flowers of delicate colors			10
Collections of Pinks, including 12 varieties Fine China					50
" " " " 8 " " "					40
" " " " 6 " " "					30

POPPY (*Papaver*)

Before tulips are fairly gone our gardens begin to be gay with Poppies, which, in some one or other of their many forms, continue to enliven it with a profusion of bright blooms until frost. No other flower so bold and brilliant has the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with a background of green, there is nothing finer; some sorts are admirable for naturalizing in open wooded grounds; others, like the Shirley, are beautiful for cutting. A sandy loam suits Poppies best, and as their strong tap roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow seed where the plants are to bloom. Sowings made in fall and at intervals in spring will provide a long succession of flowers. Sow thinly, covering very lightly, as the seed is quite small, and thin the plants to stand about a foot apart. The best plants are those grown from early sowings while the earth is cool and moist.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES. Tall, large-flowered and showy; effective among shrubs. Average height, 2 to 4 ft.

3513	bracteatum.	Scarlet;	
		3 ft. . oz.,	50c. pkt. 5



POPPIES

POPPY, PERENNIAL VARIETIES, continued

3514	Orientele.	Enormous flowers of deep flashing scarlet; entirely hardy anywhere; 3 ft.	10
3515	"	Mixed Hybrids. Finest shades	10
3517	nudicaule (<i>Iceland Poppy</i>).	These dwarf, bright yellow Poppies form one of the chief attractions of the garden through several months. They are most beautiful when grown in masses from seed sown early every year; 1 ft.	10
3518	"	aurantiacum. Orange. All this class has crimped petals and peculiar grace	10
3519	"	album. Pure white	10
3520	"	Mixed Iceland Poppies per oz., 75c.	10

ANNUAL VARIETIES. This section includes double and single flowers of greatly varying sizes, self-colored and daintily edged. All are easily cultivated and greatly admired. Average height, 3 feet.

3521	Thorburn Giant White.	White flowers of grand form and size; 3 to 4 ft.	5
3522	Maid of the Mist.	Pure white, single, very large, deeply fringed; 3 to 4 ft.	5
3523	Miss Sherwood.	Large, single, satiny white, with upper half of petals chamois-rose; the flowers are of great substance and fine for cutting	5
3524	Mephisto.	Beautifully fringed; varies from red and black to rose and white	5
3525	Flag of Truce.	Pure white, large and showy flowers per oz., 75c.	5
3526	Shirley.	Indescribably bright, dainty and gauzy; a favorite for cutting	10
3528	glaucum (<i>Tulip Poppy</i>).	Striking, tulip-shaped flowers of intensely brilliant scarlet; dwarf	10
3529	pavonium (<i>Peacock Poppy</i>).	Intense scarlet, with broad bands of purplish black	5
3530	umbrosum.	Rich crimson, spotted with black	5
3531	lævigatum.	Scarlet, with white marks at petal bases; very showy	10
3533	Danebrog.	Large, single scarlet, with white cross at base of petals	5
3534	Mixed Single.	All colors oz., 20c.	5
3535	Double White.	. . . . . " 25c.	5
3536	"	Scarlet " 25c.	5
3537	"	Mikado. Large white flowers, attractively fringed with rose	5
3538	"	Cardinal. The immense scarlet flowers last unusually well	5
3539	"	American Flag. White, bordered with scarlet	5
3540	"	Carnation-flowered. Very double, fringed; colors dazzling per oz., 20c.	5
3541	"	Pæony-flowered. Large, handsome flowers of many colors	5
3542	"	Ranunculus-flowered. Flowers small, finely formed, double	5

Collections of Poppies, including—

12 varieties Double Carnation-flowered	\$o 50	6 varieties Double Dwarf Pæony-flowered	\$o 30
12 " " Pæony-flowered	50	6 " " Ranunculus-flowered	30

PORTULACA

This charming little annual is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth, and has the happy faculty of flourishing under almost all conditions, though hot sun and a light sandy soil suit it best. Nothing is prettier for beds, edgings, rockwork, and for filling up irregular spaces or unexpected gaps in flower beds. As an undergrowth for taller plants it is also valuable. Through the driest, hottest seasons it flourishes amazingly, carpeting the ground with a mat of succulent foliage that in the forenoon is hidden by gayest flowers. The seed does not germinate until hot weather, and should be sown late. Beyond the sowing, this plant requires little care; it can be transplanted in full flower. Average height, 6 inches.

SINGLE VARIETIES. Each strong plant will cover a space about 2 feet in diameter.

3546	splendens.	Crimson pkt., 5
3547	Carnation-striped	. . . . . 5
3548	Thellusonii.	Scarlet 5
3549	albiflora.	Pure white 5
3550	aurea.	Deep golden yellow 5
3551	Thorburni.	Beautiful bright yellow. 5
3552	rosea.	Rich rose 5
3554	Mixed	. . . . . per oz., 50c. 5

DOUBLE VARIETIES. The flowers are so full and perfect as to resemble tiny roses; toward the close of the season they will increase in size and beauty. As the full double flowers do not produce seed, it must be saved from semi-double flowers growing with the full doubles. The product of that seed will produce many single flowers. As these bloom earlier, they can be pulled out like weeds.

DOUBLE VARIETIES, continued

When the full doubles appear, cuttings can be made from them and the bed extended indefinitely with only full double flowers.

3556	Double Scarlet	. . . . . pkt., 20
3558	"	Yellow 20
3560	"	Striped 20
3561	"	Bright Red 20
3563	"	Rose 20
3564	"	Golden 20
3565	"	White 20
3566	"	New French White 20
3570	"	Mixed per oz., \$5 20

Collections, including—

12 varieties Portulaca , single	60
6 " " " double	60

RICINUS

(*Castor-Oil Plant*)

Picturesquely showy and imposing, the Ricinus gives to the garden magnificent semi-tropical effects, and may be used in a variety of ways. Grown as a specimen, it makes a perfect pyramid of gigantic leaves; a dozen plants in a large bed show a glorious mound of glistening colors and may be admired from a long distance; planted thickly, it soon forms a handsome screen or hedge; the lower-growing,

RICINUS, continued

dark-leaved sorts are beautiful for dotting here and there among Cannas, scarlet Pelargoniums, etc. Tall varieties grow from 8 to 10 feet high, with leaves several feet across and beautifully lobed. Half-hardy annuals.

3574	Borboniensis. Violet . oz., 15c. . pkt., 5	3582	sanguineus. Red stems and seeds; 6ft. pkt., 5
3575	Africanus. Bright colors; 8 ft. 5	3583	Zanzibariensis. Surpasses all in size and beauty of colors, which include glaucous-green, coppery brown, metallic red, brownish purple, red-maroon and bronze; 8 to 10 ft. . . oz., 25c. 5
3576	Gibsoni. Violet-bronze; 5 ft. 5		
3577	macrophyllus. Dark purple; 6 ft. 5		
3578	Cambodgensis. Glistening red-maroon; stems black; 5 ft. . . . oz., 40c. . 5	3588	Mixed " 15c. 5
3579	macrocarpus. Deep purple; 5 feet . 5		Collections, including—
3580	Philippinensis. Immense leaves; 6ft. 5		12 varieties Ricinus , choicest sorts 50
3581	" purpureus. Lovely rich purple . . . 5	6	" " " " 30

SALVIA

(Flowering Sage)

The *Salvia splendens* is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in autumn. For pot culture, for cutting, for borders, and for forming bushy, hedge-like lines in the garden it is very valuable. In this climate sow seed in window-boxes or frames, in March or April, and set the plants outdoors the latter part of May; or sow outdoors not before first of June, and protect from heavy rains and strong winds. The plants grow and bloom profusely in any light, rich soil. Both the tender and hardy perennial sorts bloom the first year, and all are treated as annuals.

3592	argentea (hP). Silvery-leaved; flowers white; blooms in spring; 3 ft. pkt., 5
3593	farinacea (hA). Light blue flowers in great abundance; forms a neat bush; 3 ft. 5
3594	patens. A handsome tender perennial, with erect spikes of superb rich blue flowers in summer 25
3595	Rœmeriana (hA). Crimson-flowered; very dwarf and of neat habit 5

SPLENDENS. These are the well-known bedders, single plants of which carry hundreds of long, flaming flower-spikes open at one time, keeping up the display until frost.

3597	splendens grandiflora, Scarlet. A rich-flowered bedder; 3 ft. per oz., \$1.50 . . 10
3601	" Bonfire. Our well-known compact <i>Salvia</i> —the freest-blooming of all, seemingly on fire all the time with dense, flaming scarlet spikes; 2½ ft. 10
3602	" Scarlet Dragon. Intense scarlet, long spikes of very large flowers 10
3603	" Golden Blotched Foliage. Leaves bright green, blotched light golden. Extremely floriferous; erect growth, about 20 inches high by same diameter. Splendid. 25
3604	" Silverspot. Rich green leaves elegantly spotted with yellow. The intense bright scarlet flowers are large and lavishly borne; neat and compact; 2½ ft. . . 25
3605	" Ball of Fire. Very dwarf and compact new variety, especially suitable for pot culture. The plants are about 2 ft. high to the top of the flower-spikes and about the same in diameter. 25
3606	" Black-seeded Dark Scarlet. New. Very dark scarlet; compact growth 10
3607	" Lord Fauntleroy. Only 18 inches high, very compact and covered with flower-spikes standing clear above the foliage. Fine for bedding in masses or for borders around beds of taller plants; also fine for pots. The earliest flowering of all 25

SNAPDRAGON

(Antirrhinum)

The Snapdragon is one of our finest perennials, flowering the first year as annuals. Its bright-colored, curiously formed flowers always excite interest, and among the newer sorts are flowers of a great variety of colors and markings, some of wonderful brilliancy, others soft and pleasingly shaded, and still others with a velvety appearance. Their rich spikes are beautiful for cutting, and keep fresh a long time. From seed sown in the open ground plants will bloom in July and August. For early flowers sow under glass in February or March and transplant into beds of warm, dry soil moderately enriched. The Snapdragon, like most perennials and biennials which bloom the first year, is treated as an annual and sown every year. Average height, 1½ feet.

GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES—

3608	Delilah. White and carmine . . pkt., 5
3609	Galathee. Crimson and white . . . 5
3610	Striped. Odd and pretty 5
3611	Firefly. Scarlet and white 5
3611a	Romeo. Lovely deep rose 5
3612	White. Beautiful for cutting 5
3613	Yellow. A pure, soft color 5
3613a	Blotched. Very showy 5
3614	Queen Victoria. Large, white . . . 10
3615	Mixed per oz., 50c. . . 5
3616	New Large-flowered Mixed 10

DWARF VARIETIES. Plants of this section make elegant bedders, as they bloom extra profusely and are only about 6 inches high.

3617	Black Prince. New. Nearly black; very fine pkt., 10
3618	Pink Empress. Beautiful dark rose . 10
3619	Fine Dwarf Mixed . . . oz., 50c. . . 5
3620	Tom Thumb Mixed. Very dwarf strain per oz., \$1 . . . 5
	Collections, including—
12 varieties	Snapdragon, Finest Tall 50
6	" " " " 30

STOCKS

(Mathiola)

From the general make-up of the great Stock family no desirable quality seems to have been omitted. The plants have good habit, fine leaves, beautiful and fragrant flowers in all refined colors, a long season of lavish bloom, vigor, and adaptability to many conditions of culture. Such plants naturally have many uses; we find them unsurpassed for bedding, edgings, pot culture, house or conservatory decoration, and for cutting. For bouquets and floral work the double white sorts are especially useful. To secure fine early flowers, sow under glass in March or April, transplanting the seedlings when an inch high into other pots or boxes, or into fine soil spread over some discarded hotbed. In showery May weather transfer to garden beds of deep, rich soil, setting the plants about a foot apart. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more dwarf and compact habit. For later flowers sowings may be made in the open ground in May. If plants that begin to bloom late are carefully lifted and potted in fall they will flower finely all winter in a house that is tolerably cool and moist. The blossoms are very lasting. Average height, 1 to 1½ feet.

GERMAN TEN WEEKS. These are the favorite half-hardy annuals, all the more prominent qualities of which have been given above. Our seeds are saved from the choicest double varieties.

- 3622 **Dwarf Snowflake Forcing.** Flowers pure white, unusually large and double; extremely early . . . pkt. 25
- 3623 **White Dresden Perpetual.** Robust, branching; flowers large, pure white, in fine rosette shape . . . 25
- 3624 **"Cut-and-Come-Again."** The well-known profuse and perpetual-blooming double white variety . . . 10
- Dwarf Large-flowering.** Long, splendid spikes; large, double.
- 3626 — **White** . . . per oz., \$3 . . . 10
- 3627 — **Canary Yellow** 10
- 3628 — **Crimson** . . . per oz., \$3 . . . 10
- 3629 — **Chestnut.** Red-brown . . . 10
- 3630 — **Blood-Red.** Very rich . . . 10
- 3631 — **Carmine** 10
- 3632 — **Rose.** Very dainty . . . 10
- 3633 — **Light Blue.** Exquisite . . . 10
- 3633a — **Dark Blue** 10
- 3634 — **Shining Purple-Carmine** . . . 10
- 3635 — **Chamois** 10
- 3636 — **Mixed** . . . per oz., \$2 . . . 10
- Giant Perfection.** Tall, handsome; spikes large, flowers rose-like.
- 3638 — **White.** 1½ to 2 ft. 25
- 3639 — **Mixed** . . . per oz., \$3 . . . 10
- 3640 **Ordinary Mixed** 75c . . . 5
- Wallflower-leaved.** The popular cut-flower variety, with flowers of clearest possible colors, and dark glossy leaves.

GERMAN TEN WEEKS, continued

- 3642 **Wallflower-leaved, White** pkt., 10
- 3643 — **Crimson** 10
- 3644 — **Mixed** per oz., \$3 . . . 10
- 3646 **Dwarf German Bouquet Mixed.** Flower-spikes thickly massed above the leaves; 1 ft. . oz., \$3 . 10
- Emperor Large-flowering.** Sow in spring for autumn and winter flowers; sow in midsummer for abundant spring bloom.
- 3648 — **White** 25
- 3649 — **Crimson** 25
- 3650 — **Mixed** 25

AUTUMNAL AND LATE-FLOWERING SORTS.

From seed sown in spring and summer these half-hardy biennials begin to bloom in fall and will keep up the display all winter and late into spring if transferred to cool, airy quarters in house or greenhouse. Usually the plants are wintered over in a frame for a grand spring inflorescence. Their flowers have not so many colors as the Ten Weeks, but are larger and carried on longer, bolder spikes.

- 3654 **Intermediate White Model.** A superb new strain with pure white flower-spikes a foot long . . . pkt., 25
- 3655 **Intermediate Crimson** 25
- 3656 — **Mixed** 25
- 3657 **Winter Dwarf Crimson Bouquet.** Pretty dwarf plants . . . pkt., 25
- 3658 — **Scarlet** 25
- 3659 — **White** 25
- 3660 — **Empress Elizabeth.** Splendid carmine-rose; dwarf; for pots and groups 25
- 3661 — **Rose Brilliant of Nice.** Most beautiful 25
- 3662 — **Mixed** 25

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS

Containing Only the Finest Varieties

GERMAN TEN WEEKS

- 24 varieties Dwarf Large-flowering \$1 50
- 18 " " " 1 25
- 12 " " " 85
- 6 " " " 50
- 12 " Pyramidal Dwarf Large-flowering . . . 60
- 6 " " " " 50
- 12 " Large-flowering Emperor 85
- 6 " " " " 50
- 12 " Dwarf Bouquet 75
- 6 " " " " 40
- 6 " Victoria Bouquet 50
- 12 " Giant Perfection 60

- 6 varieties Giant Perfection \$0 40
- 8 " Wallflower-leaved, Large-flowered . . . 60
- 6 " " " " " 50
- 6 " Dwarf Perpetual 40

AUTUMNAL AND WINTER, ETC.

- 8 varieties Intermediate German \$0 60
- 6 " " " " 50
- 4 " East Lothian Autumn 40
- 12 " Fine Winter 80
- 6 " " " " 50
- 6 " Dwarf Bouquet Winter 50

SUNFLOWER

(*Helianthus*)

Very stately decorative plants with great masses of yellow flowers. A few plants of the tall sorts can be placed here and there throughout the grounds with telling effect; it is the gardener's art to know how to locate them. Their golden yellow disks are like sunbursts among the shrubbery, and for backgrounds and screens nothing could be finer. Their long stems and wonderful lasting qualities also make them valuable as cut-flowers. Like the Eucalyptus, they are said to be good for absorbing the miasma of low grounds. Plant the seed in the open garden in spring, and thin the plants to stand 3 to 4 feet apart. The height of the different varieties varies greatly; all those below are hardy annuals.

3670 **argyrophyllus** (*Texas Silver Queen*). Has handsome silvery foliage and a profusion of small, elegant single flowers; 4 ft. . oz., 20c. . pkt., 5

3671 **Henry Wilde**. Tall, small-flowered, graceful, single . per oz., 15c. . 5

3672 **Primrose-colored**. Graceful flowers of a lovely color; beautiful for cutting oz., 20c. . 5

3674 **macrophyllus giganteus**. Huge leaves and yellow flowers; 5 ft. oz., 15c. . 5

3675 **cucumerifolius** (*Miniature Sunflower*). Of pyramidal growth; covered with hundreds of bright orange, small, single flowers; 3 ft. . 5

3676 **cucumerifolius Stella**. New, handsome, large-flowered primrose-yellow . oz., 50c. . 5

3677 **cucumerifolius Orion**. A very handsome new variety, with petals twisted like those of the best cactus-shaped Dahlias; excellent for cutting. per oz., 75c. . 10

3678 **cucumerifolius hybridus fl. pl.** A splendid mixture of new double and semi-double varieties pkt., 10

3679 **Double Chrysanthemum-flowered**. Very double, golden yellow. 6 ft. 5

3680 " **California**. Dark yellow; 2 to 5 ft. per oz., 15c. . 5

3681 " **Globe-flowered**. Ball-shaped; blooms late; 3 ft. " 15c. . 5

3682 " **Green-centered**. Odd and attractive; 3 ft. " 15c. . 5

3683 " **Dwarf**. Beautiful to grow in masses of 6 or more plants set about 3 feet apart. Each stem is tipped with a fine dahlia-like flower, 3 inches across . . . per oz., 15c. . 5

3685 " **Dwarf Variegated**. Leaves beautifully spotted with yellow 5

3686 **Single Russian**. Giant-flowered; 5 to 8 ft. per oz., 10c. . 5



MINIATURE SUNFLOWER

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus barbatus*. hP)

A splendid old-fashioned plant, producing its large heads of beautifully colored sweet-scented flowers in great abundance. It is a hardy perennial, easily grown and flowering the second year from seed.

3689 **White, Single** per oz., 40c. . pkt., 5

3690 " **Double** 5

3691 **Dark Crimson, Single** 5

3692 " **Double** 5

3693 **Auricula-flowered Oculatus marginatus** (*Hunt's Perfection*) per oz., 40c. . 5

3693a " " " **Double**. Very fine 10

3694 **Mixed Single** per oz., 30c. . 5

3695 " **Double** " 75c. . 5

Collection, including 6 varieties Sweet William 30

Sweet Peas

(*Lathyrus odoratus*)

Through the skill of specialists the Sweet Pea has become a much larger and lovelier flower than before it became so popular. The plants are more robust, dwarf, branching, and bloom earlier and more freely, some varieties showing 3 to 4 blooms on a stem. Many new colors, deep, dark, brilliant and delicately lovely, have appeared in the blossoms, often in indescribable combinations. There are flowers, too, of quite distinct shapes, some of which are a great improvement upon the Sweet Pea of the old type. We have dropped some of the older varieties, to give place to improved new sorts of the same colors. Our present list contains all the best kinds introduced to date.

A deep, rich moist soil is best suited to Sweet Peas. They are usually grown in double rows, with a wire trellis, or a row of brush between. For each double row make the drills about 5 inches deep, and 9 or 10 inches apart. Sow plentifully, covering about 2 inches deep, and by degrees, as the vines grow up, fill the trenches with soil. Spring sowings should be made just as early as the ground can be prepared; frost does not hurt the little seedlings. The earliest flowers are from seed sown in fall, preferably in a dry situation, and 4 or 5 inches deep, giving them level culture. As fertilizer, a liberal use of bone meal worked into the soil will give excellent results.


Thorburn's Selected Sweet Peas

Assortments Containing—

1	pkt.	each	of	60	named	varieties,	OUR	SELECTION	.	\$1	75
1	"	"		40	"	"	"	"		.	1 30
1	"	"		20	"	"	"	"		.	75
1	"	"		10	"	"	"	"		.	40




NAMED VARIETIES OF SWEET PEAS

 All five cents per packet except where quoted otherwise

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
3698	Agnes Johnson. New; very large; bright pink, shaded cream color	\$o 15	\$o 25	\$o 80
3699	Admiration. Self-colored, in a delicate shade of mauve	10	20	60
3701	America. Bright blood-red striped; very distinct	10	20	50
3701a	American Queen. Magenta standard, deep rose wings	10	25	80
3702	Apple Blossom. Bright pink and blush, beautifully shaded	10	20	50
3703	Aurora. Flowers extra large; standard and wings flaked and striped bright orange-salmon on white ground	10	20	60
3704	Black Knight. Deep maroon self-color	10	20	50
3705	Blanche Burpee. Superb, pure white; immense size, perfect form	10	20	50
3706	Blanche Ferry, Extra-early. Pink and white; ten days earlier than the ordinary.	10	20	50
3707	Blushing Beauty. Soft pink, suffused with lilac; extra large	10	20	50
3708	Boreatton. Crimson-purple; very dark, large flowers	10	20	50
3716	Captain of the Blues. Bright purple and pale blue	10	20	50
3717	Captivation. Light magenta, self-colored	10	20	50
3718	Celestial. Very pretty sky-blue	10	25	75
3718a	Christmas Pink. New. { These new and beautiful sorts if sown in fall will bloom by Christmas, and continue flowering all winter } . pkt. 10 cts.	50		
3718b	Christmas White. New. { } . pkt. 10 cts.	50		
3719	Coccinea. Beautiful cerise self-colored	10	20	50
3720	Coquette. Deep primrose, shaded fawn	10	20	50
3720a	Countess of Lathom. Very pretty cream-pink	10	20	50
3721	Countess of Radnor. Standard delicate lavender; wings dark mauve; lovely	10	20	50
3724	Crown Jewel. Creamy white, veined with violet-rose	10	20	50
3726	Dainty. White, edged pink	10	25	75
3727	Dorothy Eckford. Fine new pure white, large flower	15	30	1 00
3732	Dorothy Tennant. Standard rosy mauve; wings bluish mauve	10	20	50
3736	Duke of Clarence. Rosy claret; self-colored flowers; extra large	10	20	50
3739	Earliest of All. A splendid pink and white variety resembling the Blanche Ferry, but flowering much earlier. It is one of the best for forcing	10	20	50
3740	Eliza Eckford. White, shaded and edged with light pink on standard	10	20	60
3744	Emily Henderson. Splendid pure white; good for forcing	10	20	50
3745	Fascination. Very charming lilac and blue	10	20	60
3745a	Fashion. Light purplish carmine; a distinct color and very pretty	10	20	50
3746	Firefly. Brilliant fiery scarlet	10	20	50
3746a	Gladys Unwin. Pale rosy pink; superb pkt. 15 cts.	75		
3747	Golden Rose. Light primrose-yellow, striped rosy pink	10	25	75
3749	Gorgeous. Standard bright orange; wings bright orange-rose. Very showy	10	20	50
3750	Janet Scott. Bright pink and buff; very pretty	15	30	1 00
3751	Jessie Cuthbertson. Primrose, striped with rose; large hooded form	15	30	1 00
3751a	Helen Pierce. Bright blue, mottled on white ground; a pretty and distinct variety pkt. 15 cts.	75		
3752	Her Majesty. Beautiful soft rosy pink; very large flowers	10	20	50
3753	Hon. F. Bouverie. Standard flesh-pink; wings rosy buff	10	20	60
3754	Hon. Mrs. Kenyon. A splendid Eckford variety, extra large and of finest form. The deepest shade of primrose found in any variety	10	20	60
3755	Katharine Tracy. Soft, brilliant pink	10	25	75
3756	King Edward VII. Bright crimson, very large flowers. Splendid sort	10	20	60
3758	Lady Grisel Hamilton. Light lavender standard, sky-blue wings; splendid	10	20	60
3759	Lady Mary Currie. Orange-pink, shaded rosy lilac	10	25	75
3760	Lady Nina Balfour. Very beautiful mauve	10	20	60
3761	Lady Penzance. Orange-pink and rose	10	20	50
3762	Lady Skelmersdale. Pale rose-pink standards; wings white, suffused lavender.	10	20	50
3763	Little Dorrit. Pink standard; white wings; beautiful	10	20	50
3764	Lottie Eckford. Rose and white, edged with blue	10	20	50
3765	Lottie Hutchins. Pale primrose, striped with light pink	10	20	50
3766	Lovely. Deep rose standard and wings, shading to pale pink at edges	10	20	60
3768	Maid of Honor. Almost white, with light bluish lavender edge	10	25	75
3769	Majestic. Deep pink, self-colored; very large flowers of finest form	10	20	60
3770	Mrs. Dugdale. Beautiful deep rose; unexcelled for cut-flowers	10	20	50
3772	Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain. White, striped and flaked with bright rose	10	20	50

 All five cents per packet except where quoted otherwise

SWEET PEAS, NAMED VARIETIES, continued

 All five cents per packet except where quoted otherwise

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
3774	Mont Blanc. Pure white, of finest form. Earliest of all, best for forcing. Very dwarf. Seldom growing over 2 feet and beginning to flower when 1 foot high	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
3775	Navy Blue. Bluish purple standard; navy blue wings. The best dark blue yet introduced	10	20	50
3776	Oriental. Bright pink, suffused with orange and primrose	10	20	50
3777	Othello. Glossy maroon. Self-colored. Elegant	10	20	50
3780	Primrose. Light primrose-yellow	10	20	50
3781	Prince Edward of York. Cerise standard and crimson wings. Large open form and vigorous vine	10	20	50
3782	Prince of Wales. Rose-crimson, self-colored	10	20	50
3783	Princess Beatrice. Delicate blush pink, marked with deeper shades	10	20	50
3784	Princess of Wales. Striped mauve on white ground	10	20	50
3785	Queen Victoria. Light primrose-yellow	10	20	50
3788	Royal Rose. Fine deep rose-colored	10	20	60
3789	Sadie Burpee, White Seed. The largest pure white Sweet Pea	10	20	50
3790	Sadie Burpee, Black Seed. Pure white; hardier than the white-seeded	10	20	50
3791	Salopian. Splendid brilliant scarlet; best of all	10	25	75
3792	Senator. Maroon and violet, striped white	10	20	50
3793	Sensation. White, suffused with faint rose	10	20	50
3794	Shahzada. Dark maroon, shaded purple	10	20	50
3795	Stella Morse. Primrose, flushed pink; very beautiful	10	20	50
3795a	Sue Earl. New. Very pretty primrose, edged with mauve	10	20	60
3796	Triumph. Crimson-pink, with rosy wings	10	20	60
3797	Venus. Salmon-buff; standard delicately shaded with rosy pink	10	20	50

SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURE

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per ½lb.	Per lb.
3798	THORBURN'S SPECIAL MIXED. Comprising the finest Eckford and other newest and best large-flowering varieties	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 40	\$0 75
3799	Eckford's Mixed. Composed of Eckford's varieties only	10	20	30	50
3800	Choice Mixed	10	15	25	40
3801	Striped Varieties, Mixed	10	20	30	60
3802	Bush Varieties, Mixed	10	25	40	75
3803	Double Varieties, Mixed	10	20	30	60

DWARF CUPID SWEET PEAS

An entirely distinct race of Sweet Peas, growing only about 6 inches high. Of very compact, neat, bushy habit, and with flowers as large and fragrant as those of the tall sorts. Excellent for pots, borders or masses.

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
3804	Apple Blossom. Bright pink and blush, finely shaded	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
3805	Beauty. Rosy white, suffused carmine; very pretty	10	25	75
3805a	Bridesmaid. Very beautiful, deep pink	10	25	80
3806	Captain of the Blues. Splendid deep blue color	10	25	75
3807	Firefly. Dazzling bright scarlet; most effective	10	25	75
3808	Mauve Queen. Rich mauve on primrose ground	10	25	75
3808a	Pink. Pink and white	10	25	75
3809	Royalty. Rich, deep rose-pink, self-colored	10	25	75
3810	White. Large pure white flowers; very floriferous	10	25	75
3811	Mixed	10	25	75

 All five cents per packet

PERENNIAL PEAS AND OTHER SPECIES

(*Lathyrus latifolius*, Etc.)

These have not the fragrance of Sweet Peas, but bloom through a long season, are perfectly hardy and will live for years. They make a beautiful screen for rocks, stumps, fences, stony banks, etc. Height, 2 to 8 feet.

3813	latifolius, Crimson (hP). Brilliant-flowered; perhaps the handsomest form of the type	oz.,	30c.	pkt.,	5
3814	" Pink Beauty. Blossoms white, veined, edged and shaded rose-pink	"	30c.	"	5
3818	Lord Anson's Blue (hA). Strong-growing; dark purple-blue; 3 to 5 feet.	"	15c.	"	5

VERBENA HYBRIDA

In rich soil single plants of this pretty annual creeper, flowering the first season, will carpet a space 3 to 4 feet in diameter with neat foliage and scores of fine flower-umbels. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window-boxes it is particularly fine, and is frequently used for an undergrowth to tall plants like lilies. Plants raised from seed are not only cheaper, but more vigorous, producing more and larger flowers for a longer season than those grown from cuttings. Moreover, seedling Verbenas are often fragrant, particularly among the white and blue sorts. For early spring bloom, sow the seeds under glass in February; for later flowers, sow in March or April. Soak the seed a few hours in tepid water and sow in seed-boxes filled with light, rich soil, cover one-fourth of an inch deep, press down firmly, and water sparingly. When the seedlings are about an inch high, transplant into other boxes. Use a liberal amount of manure in the beds that are to receive them, and plant out 10 to 15 inches apart each way in May. Give a sunny position. The plants bloom from early summer until frost. Our seed is saved from very fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine colors.

3840	Scarlet. Fine bedder	pkt., 10
3841	Defiance. Intensely brilliant scarlet, fine for bedding	10
3842	Blue-Black, White Eye	10
3844	Yellow. Primrose color	10
3845	Golden-leaved (<i>Cloth of Gold</i>). Bright yellow foliage and flowers of various colors	10
3847	candidissima. Large trusses of purest white flowers	10
3848	auriculæflora. Brilliant flowers of fine size, each with a large white eye	10
3850	Italica striata. Brightly striped	10
3851	cœrulea. Bright blue in various shades	10
3853	Mixed	per oz., 75c. . 5
3854	Finest Mixed. Extra choice	" \$1.50 . 10
3856	Mammoth Mixed. Plants and flowers are unusually large; the strain is extremely floriferous and the colors splendid	per oz., \$2 . 10
	Collection, including 6 varieties Verbena	50

LEMON VERBENA

(*Verbena citriodora*, *Aloysia*)

An attractive greenhouse shrub, grown for the delightful citron scent of its light green leaves. It is easily grown from seed and becomes quite tall with age, but is usually pruned back to a pretty bush form.

3860	Sweet-scented Verbena	pkt., 10
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ZINNIA

(*Youth and Old Age*)

Few flowers are so easily grown from seed sown in the open ground, or bloom so abundantly and continuously through the entire season as this hardy annual. Marvelous improvements have been wrought in the newer strains. During the month of August Zinnias are almost incomparably bright. We recommend a free use of them for groups, beds, borders, garden lines and summer hedges. Sow seed in the open ground early in spring. Average height, 1½ to 2 feet. The collections offered below are choice.

TALL DOUBLE. Showy, large-flowered; beautiful for borders and groups; 2 feet.

3870	Carmine	per oz., 40c. . pkt., 5
3871	Crimson	" 40c. . . 5
3872	Flesh-colored	" 40c. . . 5
3874	Lilac	" 40c. . . 5
3875	Purple	" 40c. . . 5
3876	Rose	" 40c. . . 5
3877	Scarlet	" 40c. . . 5
3878	Violet	" 40c. . . 5
3880	White	" 40c. . . 5
3882	Yellow, Sulphur	" 40c. . . 5
3884	" Golden	" 40c. . . 5
3885	Mixed	" 30c. . . 5
3886	Large Robust. Magnificent, extra-large flowers of rich scarlet	5
3887	Pompon. Odd and beautiful little flowers, with petals forming a smooth cone	per oz., 50c. . 5

DWARF DOUBLE. These are of compacter and neater habit than tall varieties; flowers quite as handsome.

3888	Purple	per oz., 50c. . pkt., 5
3889	Salmon	" 50c. . . 5

DWARF DOUBLE VARIETIES, continued

3892	Scarlet "Fireball."	Dazzling fiery scarlet	per oz., 75c. . pkt., 10
3894	Bright Scarlet	per oz., 50c. . 5	
3895	White "Snowball"	" 75c. . 10	
3896	Yellow, Sulphur	" 50c. . 5	
3898	" Golden	" 50c. . 5	
3902	Mixed	" 40c. . 5	
3904	Lilliput, Scarlet Gem	10	
3905	" White	10	
3906	" Mixed	10	
3908	Tom Thumb Mixed. Dwarfs, about 6 inches high. Beautiful for beds, edgings and cuttings. per oz., \$1. . 10		
3910	Haageana. Yellow; 1 ft.	" \$1. . 10	
3912	Curled and Crested, Mixed. Long petals, gracefully curled and crested	10	

Collections of Zinnia, including—

10 varieties Tall Double	50
6 " " "	40
8 " Dwarf Double	50
6 " " "	40

General List of Flower Seeds

FLOWER SEEDS DELIVERED FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF THE STATED PRICE

Explanation of the Signs Employed in this List

The asterisk (*) designates *ornamental-leaved* plants. This mark (‡) prefixed indicates the *climbers*. The third column presents in figures the COMPARATIVE TIME OF FLOWERING, thus:

1 designates *early*—blooming in spring and early summer. 2 designates *intermediate*—blooming in midsummer.
3 designates *late*—blooming in late summer and autumn.

The fourth column gives the DURATION OR CHARACTER, and HARDINESS.

A represents *Annual*—lasting but one year.

S represents *Shrubs*—plants of bushy habit.

B “ *Biennial*—lasting two years.

g “ *greenhouse plants*.

P “ *Perennial*—lasting three or more years.

Bu “ *bulbous plants*.

E “ *Evergreen*—retaining foliage the entire year.

designates, in every case, *repetition*.

As a large number of Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark (†) is affixed to such.

The hardiness is denoted by the following abbreviations, but it should be understood that this is intended to apply to the climate of the Middle Atlantic states, and further north or south these designations apply only in a comparative way.

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border.

hh represents *half-hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded

in pots or frames. t represents *tender*—requiring protection.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>3-4 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
4000	Abobra viridiflora	2 3	tA	green	6	5	Bears pretty scarlet fruits.
4004	Abronia umbellata	2	hA	rose	trail.	5	Elegant trailers. Do best in light, sandy soil. Sow in open ground in May.
4005	—grandiflora . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4006	arenaria . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	5
4008	† Abrus precatorius	gP	purple	12	5	“Prayer Bean.” Pretty climber.
4012	Abutilon compactum “Fireball.”	2 3	gS	d. red	4	25	Free-growing decorative shrubs; bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable for house, greenhouse or garden.
4013	Edouard Lagueillon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
4018	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
4024	Acacia dealbata	1	..	yellow	6	10	Greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches, and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented. 4031 is a very charming, floriferous and fragrant shrub. Soak seeds in hot water before sowing, then plant in sandy peat in a temperature of 55° to 60°.
4025	armata . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4026	decurrens . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4027	Farnesiana . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5
4028	lophantha . . . . .	..	..	..	6	5
4029	melanoxylon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4030	julibrissin . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4031	mollissima floribunda . . . . .	..	..	..	7	25
4038	Fine mixed	mixed	..	10	
4044	Acanthus mollis	3	hP	white	3	5	Leaves are ornamental and valuable for decorative purposes.
4045	spinosus	2	..	purple	..	5	
4047	Achillea Ptarmica	2 3	..	white	1 1/2	10	Free bloomer; fine for cut-flowers.
4048	Achimines, Best Mixed	2	gP	mixed	..	25	Saved from finest collection.
	Aconitum—						
4050	Napellus (Monk's Hood)	hP	blue	4	5	Hardy, popular plants, with panicles of helmet-shaped flowers.
4051	pyramidatum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4056	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
4062	Acroclinium roseum	hhA	v. & ro.	1	5	Graceful plants, with everlasting flowers, much used for winter decorations. Flower-heads should be gathered when young, to be preserved.
4063	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4064	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
4065	—Double Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
4066	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4068	Adenophora Potanini	2 3	hP	l. blue	..	10	A fine new variety.
4072	† Adlumia cirrhosa	2	hB	pink	15	10	Beautiful climber.
4078	Adonis autumnalis . per oz., 25c.	2 3	hA	scarlet	1	5	Attractive, bright flowers. 4080 is a very fine hardy perennial.
4079	æstivalis 25c.	1	..	crimson	..	5	
4080	vernalis . . . . .	..	hP	yellow	1 1/2	5
4086	Agapanthus umbellatus	tP	blue	1	10	African Lily. Beautiful.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>3-1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
4092	<i>Agathæa cœlestis</i>	1	tP	blue	1	cts. 10	"Blue Daisy." Winter bloom.
	<i>Ageratum</i>						See page 67.
	<i>Agrostemma</i>						
4098	<i>Cœli-Rosa</i> (Rose of Heaven)	2 3	hA	rose	. .	5	The Rose of Heaven is very free-flowering and easily grown. Fine for beds. The Rose Campion is a perennial species, free-blooming and very pretty. Excellent for naturalizing in dry situations.
4099	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
4104	<i>coronaria</i> (Rose Campion) . . . . .	. .	thP	rose	. .	5
4105	— <i>Dark Blood-Red</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	d. red	. .	5
4106	— <i>White</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
4109	— <i>Mixed</i> per oz., 40c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
4110	<i>Flos Jovis</i>	rose	. .	5	
4116	<i>Alonsoa grandiflora</i>	1 3	hhA	scarlet	2	5	Bright little annuals of fine habit; require some protection in cold weather. Sow in hotbed, and plant out early in May.
4117	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
4118	<i>linifolia</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	scarlet	1 1/2	5
4119	<i>myrtifolia</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	2 1/2	5
4120	<i>Warscewiczii</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	2	5
4122	<i>Alsine pinifolia</i>	2 3	hP	white	1/2	5	Very pretty for edgings.
4128	<i>Alstrœmeria pulchella</i>	1 2	gP	yel. & r.	3	10	4128 is a brilliant yellow, with red streaks.
4129	<i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	10
	<i>Althæa rosea</i>						See Hollyhocks, page 80.
	<i>Alyssum</i>						See page 67.
4135	* <i>Amarantus Abyssinicus</i>	2 3	tA	d. red	. .	5	Strong-growing, highly ornamental plants. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are very valuable for bedding, having elegant ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; also well adapted for growing in pots. For decorations the finest marked plants should be selected, as seed saved from the finest sorts produces some very inferior plants. Of easy culture, doing best in rich, loamy soil. For best results, sow in hotbed in April and transplant to the open at end of May.
4136	* <i>bicolor ruber</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	red	2	5
4137	* <i>cruentus</i> (Prince's Feather) . . . . .	. .	. .	d. red	3	5
4138	* <i>caudatus</i> , "Love-Lies-Bleeding" . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
4139	* <i>coleifolius</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10
4140	* <i>Henderi</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	cr. & y.	4	5
4142	* <i>melancholicus ruber</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	red	2 1/2	5
4144	* <i>salicifolius</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	purple	. .	5
4146	* <i>tricolor</i> (Joseph's Coat) . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	diff.	5
4147	*— <i>giganteus</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	6	5
4148	*— <i>splendens</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	3	5
4149	* <i>atropurpureus</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	dk. pr.	2	5
4150	<i>Fine Mixed</i> per oz., 20c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
	Choice Collection of <i>Amarantus</i>, including 12 varieties of the best sorts					50	
	<i>Amethyst</i>						See Browallia.
4160	<i>Ammobium alatum</i>	2	hhP	white	. .	5	Pretty Everlastings of easy cultivation.
4164	— <i>grandiflorum</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
4170	<i>Anagallis</i> , in variety	1 3	hhA	mixed	. .	5	Plant in sunny situation.
4200	<i>Anchusa capensis</i>	2	. .	purple	1 1/2	5	Very attractive. Fine for cut-flowers and bouquets.
4220	<i>Barbieri</i> . . . . .	. .	hP	d. blue	2	25
4230	<i>Anemone coronaria</i> , Single Caen.	1	. .	mixed	. .	5	Beautiful spring flowers, requiring rich, deep soil. 4233 has large, pure white flowers, invaluable for cutting. 4230 is the beautiful Caen strain of single Windflowers.
4231	—"St. Brigid" Poppy-flow'r'd. . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10
4232	<i>Japonica rosea</i>	3	. .	rose	. .	10	
4233	— <i>alba</i> , "Honorine Jobert" . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	25
4234	<i>occidentalis</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1	15
4236	<i>sylvestris</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1 1/2	10
4240	<i>Angelonia grandiflora</i>	gP	purple	1	25	Fine, sweet-scented; for pots.
4242	<i>Anthemis Arabica</i>	hA	yellow	. .	5	Pretty golden yellow flowers.
4246	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	gP	pink	diff.	10	Pretty greenhouse climber.
	<i>Antirrhinum</i>						See Snapdragon.
	<i>Aquilegia</i>						See page 68.
4250	<i>Arabis alpina</i>	1 3	hP	white	3/4	10	"Rock Cress," or "Snowy Milkmaid." For rockeries.

NUMBER AND NAME <small>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
4254	<i>Aralia Sieboldii</i>	2	hhP	white	3	10	{ Handsome palm-like shrubs from Japan.
4258	<i>Arctotis grandis</i> . . . . .	..	hA	w. & y.	2	10	{ Fine for cutting.
4260	<i>Ardisia crenulata</i>	2 3	gS	red	5	25	{ Fine decorative plant, bearing bright coral berries.
4266	<i>Argemone grandiflora</i> . oz., 40c.	..	hA	..	2	5	{ In a large garden the foliage and flowers are effective.
4267	— <i>lutea</i> " 40c.	..	..	yellow	..	5	
4273	† <i>Aristolochia elegans</i>	2	gP	pu. & w.	20	25	{ <i>A. Siph</i> is the "Dutchman's Pipe." A hardy climber.
4274	<i>Siph</i> . . . . .	..	hP	br. & yl.	30	25	
4276	<i>Arnebia cornuta</i>	3	hhA	yellow	1	25	{ Rich yellow-maroon.
4280	<i>Asclepias Cornuti</i>	2	hP	purple	4	5	{ Silkweed; sweet-scented.
4281	<i>Curassavica</i>	1 3	gP	orange	3	5	{ Swallowwort; free bloomer.
4282	— <i>atrosanguinea</i> . . . . .	..	..	dk. red	..	5	{ Rich crimson.
4283	<i>incarnata</i>	2	hP	rose-p.	..	5	{ Swamp Milkweed.
4286	† <i>Asparagus verticillatus</i> . oz., \$2	1	..	white	12	10	{ Beautiful fern-like foliage; fine for bouquets. <i>A. plumosus nanus</i> is the dwarf variety, with finely cut foliage, now so largely used by florists.
4287	<i>Sprengeri</i> . . . . .	..	gP	..	..	10	
4288	<i>plumosus nanus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1	25	
4289	— <i>robustus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	25	
4296	<i>Asperula setosa azurea</i>	2 3	hhA	l. blue	1	5	{ Sweet-scented, long bloomers; for borders or rockwork.
4297	<i>odorata</i> (Woodruff) . . . . .	..	hP	white	1½	5	
Asters							See pages 66 and 67.
4302	<i>Aubrietia deltoidea</i>	1	..	purple	trai.	10	{ Resembling Alyssum in character; fine for rockwork or bedding. <i>A. Eyrii</i> has lovely large, dark blue flowers.
4303	<i>Eyrii</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10	
4304	<i>Græca</i>	1 3	..	..	..	10	
4305	<i>Leichtlinii</i> (rosy carmine) . . . . .	..	..	carmine	..	25	
4311	<i>Auricula</i> , finest	1	..	mixed	½	25	{ (<i>Primula auricula</i> .) Beautiful shades of color.
4317	<i>Azalea hybrida</i>	2	hS	..	2	25	{ Seeds from finest varieties.
Bachelor's Button							See <i>Gomphrena</i> .
Balsam Apple and Pear							See <i>Momordica</i> .
Balsams							See page 68.
4320	† <i>Balloon Vine</i> . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	hhA	w. & gr.	10	5	{ (<i>Cardiospermum</i> .) Pretty.
<i>Banana</i>							See <i>Musa Ensete</i> .
4324	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	2	hP	blue	2	5	{ (False Indigo.) It has beautiful light blue flowers.
4328	<i>Bartonia aurea</i> . . . per oz., 40c.	1 3	hA	yellow	3	5	{ Golden yellow flowers; very fragrant in the evening.
4329	— <i>nana</i> " 60c.	..	..	..	1½	5	
*Beet—							
4335	Brazilian, G'ld'n-veined, oz., 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	{ Beets having no tubers, but with handsome ornamental foliage of very beautiful, rich colors. Very effective in center of beds, or anywhere in contrast with other plants.
4336	*—Scarlet-veined . . . " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	
4337	*—Crimson-veined . . . " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	
4338	*Chilian Scarlet-rib'd . . . " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	
4339	*—Yellow-ribbed . . . " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	
4340	*Victoria " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	
4341	*Dracæna-leaved . . . " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	
4344	<i>Begonia</i> , Single Tuberous-rooted . . . . .	..	gP	mixed	..	25	{ Fine for growing in pots, being perfect in habit, with handsome foliage. Nos. 4352 and 4353 are very free-flowering, and fine for bedding. No. 4356 has scarlet flowers and beautiful golden yellow leaves; excellent for edging. <i>B. Erfordi</i> is a free-blooming, rosy carmine variety; fine for groups. Zulu King is a splendid new sort, with leaves almost black.
4346	Double Tuberous-rooted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	75	
4347	Fringed Single Tuberous . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
4348	<i>Erfordi</i> . . . . .	..	..	carmine	..	50	
4349	*Rex, ornamental-leaved . . . . .	..	..	mixed	1	25	
4352	<i>semperflorens</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	25	
4353	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25	
4354	—Vernon, red, for borders . . . . .	..	..	red	..	25	
4355	—Bijou, bright scarlet . . . . .	..	..	scarlet	½	25	
4356	—fol. aureis, yellow-leaved . . . . .	..	..	..	1	25	
4357	—Zulu King, black-leaved . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
Choice Collections, including—							
12 vars. Tuberous-rooted						\$1 75	
6 " " " " " "						1 00	

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
	<i>Bellis perennis</i>						See Daisy.
4363	<i>Benincasa cerifera</i>	2 3	tA	yellow	6	10	Black, wax-like gourd.
4369	<i>Bidens atrosanguinea</i> . . . . .	..	hA	d. red	2	10	Showy, like the <i>Calliopsis</i>
4374	<i>Blue Bottle</i>						See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .
4378	* <i>Bocconia Japonica</i> . . . . .	..	hP	white	4	5	Ornamental habit and foliage
4380	<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	3	..	flesh	3	25	{ Tall and leafy plant for hardy border. Profuse bloomer; easily grown.
4382	<i>Bouvardia Jacquinii</i>	2 3	gP	scarlet	2	25	{ Handsome greenhouse evergreen.
4386	<i>Brachycome iberidifolia</i>	3	hhA	purple	1	5	{ (Swan River Daisy.) For edging. Should be started in hotbed.
4387	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
4388	— <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4394	<i>Browallia elata</i>	2	gA	blue	2	10	{ (Amethyst.) Elegant greenhouse annuals; fine for cutting. 4397 has large, lovely flowers, some white, some pale blue.
4395	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
4396	— <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
4397	<i>Rœzlii</i> (fine for pots) . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25	
4398	<i>speciosa major</i>		gP	blue	..	25	
4404	<i>Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa</i> . . . . .	..	tA	red	5	10	{ Very pretty ornamental gourd.
4408	<i>Bupththalmum cordifolium</i> . . . . .	..	hP	yellow	1	5	Ornamental hardy perennial.
4412	<i>Cacalia coccinea</i> . . . . .	..	hA	scarlet	2	5	{ (Tassel Flower) Very pretty annuals; easily grown.
4413	— <i>lutea</i> . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5	
4414	— <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4418	<i>Cactus, Mixed</i> . . . . .	..	hhP	..	diff.	25	{ Start in greenhouse in moist sand.
4422	‡ <i>Calampelis scabra</i>	3	thP	orange	6	10	Fine climber for trellises.
4426	<i>Calandrinia Burridgi</i>	2 3	hA	red	1/2	5	{ Brightly colored little plants; fine for edgings; plant in sunny situations.
4428	— <i>speciosa</i> per oz., 30c.	..	..	purple	1/4	5	
4429	— <i>umbellata</i> . . . . .	..	hhP	violet	1/2	10	
4435	<i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> — Large-flowered, self-colored . . . . .	..	gP	mixed	2	25	{ Splendid greenhouse plants, with flowers beautifully striped, blotched and variegated. Our seeds are saved from the finest varieties. Special cultural directions are given on p. 64.
4436	— <i>Tigered, or Spotted</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
4437	— <i>Dwarf Tigered</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1	25	
4438	— <i>Tigered and Self-colored</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	2	25	
4440	— <i>rugosa</i> (shrubby) . . . . .	..	..	..	1	50	
4446	<i>Calceolaria pinnata</i> . . . . .	..	hA	yellow	..	10	{ Excellent bedding varieties
4447	— <i>scabiosæfolia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
	<i>Calendula</i>						See page 70.
4452	<i>Calla Æthiopica</i>	3	gP	white	1 1/2	10	The popular <i>Calla Lily</i> .
	<i>Calliopsis</i>						See page 70.
4458	<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	1 3	hP	c. & w.	trail.	5	{ Free-flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.
4459	— <i>pedata</i> per oz., 50c.	..	hA	v. & w.	2	5	
4463	<i>Camellia Japonica</i> . per oz., 25c.	..	gP	mixed	3	10	Grand greenhouse plant.
	<i>Campanula</i>						See page 70.
4469	‡ <i>Canary-Bird Flower</i> . . oz., 50c.	2 3	hhA	yellow	10	5	(<i>Tropæolum Canariense</i> .)
	<i>Candytuft</i>						See page 71.
4475	* <i>Canna, Dark-leaved</i> . . oz., 40c.	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	{ Cannas, or Indian Shot, are ornamental; much employed in subtropical gardening for groups and masses.
4476	* <i>Green-leaved</i> 20c.	..	..	..	..	5	
4477	* <i>Queen Charlotte</i> . . . . .	..	..	sc. & yel.	..	10	
4478	* <i>Crozy's Finest Mixed</i> . oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	3 1/2	10	
4484	<i>Cannabis gigantea</i> . per oz., 20c.	..	hhA	..	10	5	{ (Giant Hemp.) For backs of borders.
	<i>Canterbury Bells</i>						See <i>Campanula</i> .



NEW STAR PRIMULA, STELLATA (See page 115)



CORNFLOWER (See page 73)



DAISY (See page 105)

NUMBER AND NAME <small>3-4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
4490	<i>Carduus Benedictus</i>	2	hA	yellow	2	cts. 5	{ (Blessed Thistle.) Large, varie- gated leaves; fine for edging. See page 72.
	Carnation						
4498	<i>Castilleia indivisa</i>	2 3	thhP	b. red	1 ½	25	{ Ornamental plants, with beauti- ful bracts. Brilliant crimson. See <i>Ricinus</i> , page 90.
	Castor Oil Plant						
4504	<i>Catananche alba</i>	hA	white	2	5	{ Everlasting flowers. Bright colors and free-flowering.
4506	<i>cœrulea</i> . . . . .	..	thP	blue	..	5
	Catchfly						See <i>Silene</i> .
4510	<i>Cedronella cana</i>	hP	purple	3	5	Purplish crimson flowers.
4512	<i>Celosia Huttoni</i> (dark foliage) .	3	tA	claret	..	5	{ Fine for vases; splendid foli- age plants. Nos. 4522 and 4523 are the finest of all, pro- ducing very large ostrich- feather-like plumes.
4513	<i>Thompsoni</i> . Feathered . . . . .	..	..	crimson	..	10
4514	— <i>magnifica</i> , Improved . . . . .	..	..	var.	..	25
4519	Pyramidal red, scarlet-tipped .	..	..	r. & sc.	..	10
4522	Ostrich Feather Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crimson	..	10
4523	—Orange . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	10
4524	<i>spicata</i> . Novelty . . . . .	..	..	gr. & wh.	2 ½	25
	<i>Celosia cristata</i>						See Cockscomb, page 75.
	<i>Centaurea</i>						See page 73.
4528	<i>Centaureidium Drummondii</i> . .	2	hA	yellow	1 ½	5	Pretty little Composite.
	<i>Centranthus</i> —						
4534	<i>macrocephalus</i> . . per oz., 30c.	1 3	..	red	1	5	{ Very pretty free-flowering An- nuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.
4535	— <i>albus</i> " 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
4536	— <i>nanus</i> " 30c.	..	..	red	½	5
4537	—Mixed " 30c.	..	..	mixed	1	5
4540	† <i>Centrosema grandiflora</i>	1 2	hP	var.	8	10	"Butterfly Pea." Very pretty.
4542	<i>Cephalaria tatarica</i>	yellow	6	5	{ Fine for backgrounds; also for bees.
4543	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	2 3	thP	white	trail.	25	
4546	<i>Cerinthe retorta</i> . . per oz., 40c.	..	hA	yellow	1 ½	5	Valuable for bees.
4548	<i>Chamæpeuce Casabonæ</i>	hP	..	2	5	Fishbone Thistle. Decorative.
4550	<i>Chelone barbata coccinea</i> . . .	3	thhP	purple	..	5	{ Very pretty; bright color.
4551	— <i>hybrida</i> , Mixed. per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4556	<i>Chorizema varium</i>	1 3	gS	scarlet	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant.
	Christmas Rose						See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
	<i>Chrysanthemums</i>						See page 74.
	<i>Cineraria hybrida</i> —						
4562	White	1	tgP	white	2	25	{ Among the most ornamental and useful of greenhouse plants; very beautiful and showy, the colors being dis- tinct and bright. Nos. 4571 and 4572 are magnificent large-flowered prize strains.
4563	Azure Blue . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25
4564	Crimson, Large-flowered . . . .	..	..	crimson	..	25
4565	Antique Rose, Large-fl'd . . . .	..	..	rose	..	25
4566	Blood-Red, Large-flowered . . .	..	..	d. red	..	25
4570	Splendid Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
4571	—Large-fl'd Half Dwarf . . . .	..	..	..	1	50
4572	—Large-flowered Prize . . . . .	..	..	..	2	50
4574	—Double	2	..	..	..	75
4578	<i>Cineraria maritima</i> . per oz., 40c.	..	hhP	yellow	..	5	{ <i>C. maritima</i> , is the popular "Dusty Miller." <i>C. stellata</i> is a fine new strain with small flowers.
4579	<i>candidissima</i> " 50c.	..	..	..	..	5
4580	<i>stellata</i> (polyantha) . . . . .	..	gP	vars.	..	25
	<i>Clarkia</i>						See page 75.
4585	<i>Clary</i> , Purple-top . per oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	purple	..	5	{ (<i>Salvia Horminum</i> .) Odd but pretty flowers.
4586	Red-top " 25c.	..	..	red	..	5
4587	White-top " 25c.	..	..	white	1 ½	5

NUMBER AND NAME <small>3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
4589	† <i>Clematis coccinea</i>	2 3	hP	scarlet	6	cts. 10	(Virgin's Bower.) Excellent for trellises, verandas, etc. <i>C. paniculata</i> is fragrant, rapid-growing, free-blooming. For other sorts, see Tree Seeds.
4590	Davidiana (not a climber) . . . . .	..	..	violet	5	25
4591	Jackmanni Hybrids . . . . .	..	..	vars.	10	10
4593	Flammula . . . . .	..	..	white	15	5
4594	crispa . . . . .	..	..	purple	6	10
4595	paniculata . . . . .	..	..	white	10-40	10
4598	Virginiana	15	5	
4604	<i>Cleome pungens</i>	1 3	tB	pink	2	10	{ Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil Plant style. Sandy soil suits them best.
4605	speciosa . . . . .	..	hA	purple	..	10
4610	<i>Clianthus Dampieri</i>	1 2	gS	scarlet	3	10	{ Greenhouse plants with pea-shaped flowers. Soak seeds in hot water before sowing.
4611	puniceus . . . . .	..	..	crimson	6	10
4615	<i>Clintonia</i> (Downingia) pulchella.	2	hA	tricolor	1/2	10	Very pretty for edgings.
4620	† <i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	2 3	hB	blue	15	10	{ Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climber.
4621	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4626	† <i>Cobæa scandens</i> . . per oz., 75c.	†tP	purple	20	10	{ Rapid-growing; start in the house.
4627	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4628	macrostemma . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	10
4634	† <i>Coccinia Indica</i>	tA	red	6	10	{ Ornamental gourd marked with white lines, turning scarlet. See page 75.
	Cockscomb . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
4640	<i>Coffea Arabica</i>	gS	white	5	50	{ Coffee Tree. Very ornamental. White fl's, scarlet berries.
4646	* <i>Coleus</i> . Fine hybrids . . . . .	..	gP	..	2	25
	Choice Collections, including— 12 varieties <i>Coleus</i>	\$1 25	{ Splendid bedding plants, with beautifully colored foliage. Very useful for decorative purposes.
	6 " " . . . . .	..	..	..	..	75
4650	<i>Collinsia Bartsiaefolia</i> . oz., 50c.	2	hA	purple	1	5	{ Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly colored, and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil.
4651	bicolor " 25c.	1 2	..	p. & w.	1 1/2	5	
4652	—alba " 30c. . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4654	candidissima " 30c.	2	..	..	1	5
4656	grandiflora " 30c. . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
4657	multicolor " 25c. . . . .	..	..	w. & ro.	..	5
4658	—marmorata " 25c.	2 3	..	..	..	5
4659	verna " 40c.	1 3	..	bl. & p.	1/2	5	
4662	Mixed " 25c. . . . .	..	..	mixed	2	5
4668	<i>Collomia coccinea</i> . per oz., 25c.	2 3	..	s. & y.	..	5	{ Fine for bees; suitable for pot culture; very pretty.
4669	grandiflora " 25c. . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	5
	Columbine	See Aquilegia, page 68.
4675	<i>Commelyna cœlestis</i>	1	hhP	blue	1	5	{ Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
4676	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4678	*—variegata . . . . .	..	..	var.	2	5
	† <i>Convolvulus</i> , Tall—	{ Pretty, and fine for baskets. The Morning Glory is good for screens. 4686 has large flowers in great variety of exquisite colorings, and handsome foliage. For Japanese Morning Glory, see page 82.
4684	aureus superbus	2 3	hhA	gold	5	10	
4685	major, Morning Glory. oz. 15c. . . . .	..	hA	mixed	10	5
4686	—Double Morning Glory . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4690	Mauritanicus . . . . .	..	hP	blue	trail.	10
	<i>Convolvulus</i> , Dwarf—	{ These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets; bloom for a long time. For climbing sorts, see above.
4696	tricolor per oz., 25c.	1 3	hA	..	1	5	
4697	—White " 25c. . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4698	—unicaulis " 25c. . . . .	..	..	purple	..	5
4699	—Crimson-violet. " 25c. . . . .	..	..	crimson	..	5
4702	—Rose " 25c. . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
4704	—Mixed " 25c. . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
	Choice Collection, including— 8 vars. <i>Convolvulus minor</i>	35	
4710	* <i>Cordylina australis</i>	3	gS	white	3	10	{ Beautiful foliage plants for vases or decorations.
4711	* <i>indivisa lineata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	10
	Coreopsis	See Calliopsis, page 70.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>1/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Cornflower						cts.	See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> , p. 73.
4720	Cosmidium Burridgeanum	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.
Cosmos							See page 75.
4726	Cotton (Gossypium)	2 3	tA	yellow	3	5	Curious; for pots and gardens.
4729	Cowslip (<i>Primula veris</i>)	1	hP	mixed	1/2	10	Favorite spring flower.
4735	Crucianella stylosa	2	..	purple	..	5	A handsome Crosswort.
†Cucumis—							
4740	erinaceus (Hedge-hog Gourd)	2 3	hhA	yellow	8	5	Of extremely rapid growth, and bear curious fruits. 4741 is the Rag or Dish-cloth Gourd, the peculiar interior of which is useful in the kitchen when properly prepared.
4741	acutangulus (Rag Gourd)	2	..	..	..	5
4742	flexuosus (Snake Cucurber)	2 3	..	..	10	5
4743	grossulariæformis (Gooseberry Gourd)	2	..	..	6	5
4744	odoratissimus (Pomegranate Melon) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4748	perennis (very fine)	2 3	hhP	..	15	5	
Cucurbita							See Gourds, page 108.
4754	Cuphea miniata	3	†hhP	crimson	1	5	These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being continually in bloom. No. 4755 is well known as "Cigar Plant."
4755	platycentra	1 3	..	s. & w.	..	10	
4756	purpurea	3	..	purple	..	5	
4757	eminens . . . . .	..	..	s. & y.	1 1/2	10
4758	Rœzlii	1 3	..	yel. & r.	1	10	
4762	strigulosa	violet	..	10	
Cyclamen giganteum — per 100 seeds							Sow seed in small boxes or seed pans, in a compost of well-rotted manure, leaf mould and sand. Cover lightly with moss, which remove after seed germinates. Prick out into small pots when the plants have two leaves. The plants flower in 10 or 12 months from time of sowing.
4768	—album "Mont Blanc" . \$1.50	1	gBu	white	3/4	25	
4769	—atropurpureum \$1.50	..	..	d. red	..	25
4770	—superbum \$1.50	..	..	w. & r.	..	25
4774	—roseum, bright rose \$1.50	..	..	rose	..	25
4775	—Salmon (new) 3.00	..	..	salmon	..	35
4778	—Mixed \$1.50	..	..	mixed	..	25
4780	Persicum . . . . .	..	..	..	1/4	10
4781	—Papilio 12 seeds in pkt.	..	..	..	3/4	50
4786	†Cyclanthera explodens	2	hhA	yellow	8	10	Beautiful climber.
4790	Cyperus alternifolius	1	tP	apricot	2	25	Perennial greenhouse or window plant of elegant habit.
Cypress Vine							See <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> , p. 81.
4796	Dahlia, Fine Double . oz., 75c.	3	†hhP	mixed	6	10	All the varieties are fine. "Jules Chretien" is a very dwarf, single strain, growing from 10 to 15 inches high, and flowering the first season from seed. Valuable bedding sort, flowering through the summer from June to October in great profusion. Also fine for pots. No. 4798 has very large flowers of exquisite mauve color veined with pink; quite distinct.
4797	Double Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10
4798	Imperialis (The Lily Dahlia) . . . . .	..	..	mauve	10	25
4799	Gloria (new). Single . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
4800	Cactus, Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10
4802	Dw'f single, fine strain. oz., \$1.25	..	..	..	1 1/2	10
4804	Jules Chretien, dw'f. " \$1.50	..	..	scarlet	1	10
4805	"Fiery Star." New; fine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
Choice Collections, including—							
12 vars. beautiful Single Dahlia						\$1 00	
6 " " " "						60	
4810	Daisy, Double White . . oz., \$4	1	†hP	white	1/4	10	(Bellis perennis.) The poet's favorite; very popular flowers. If in open ground, sow in May.
4811	Double Rose (Longfellow) . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
4812	Double Snowball . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4814	Double Finest Collec. . oz., \$5	..	..	mixed	..	10
4815	Maxima. Extra large . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
Daisy, Paris							See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
4816	Daisy, Shasta	hP	white	3	25	Very large flowers.
Daisy, Swan River							See <i>Brachycome</i> .

NUMBER AND NAME <i>Ex 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
4818	<i>Daphne Mezereum</i>	I	hS	pink	3	cts.	Early-flowering and scented.
4822	<i>Datura metelloides</i>	I 2	hhA	w. & br.	..	5	} Very showy and large trumpet-shaped flowers. 4823 has immense flowers, beautifully colored. Golden Queen is a splendid double, bright yellow and showy variety.
4823	<i>cornucopia</i> . . . . .	..	..	w. & pr.	..	10	
4824	Golden Queen . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	10	
4826	<i>fastuosa, Double White</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
4827	—Double Violet . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	5	
4828	—Double Mixed . per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
	<i>Dianthus</i>						See Pink, Carnation, Picotee.
4830	<i>Diascia Barberæ</i> . . . . .	..	hA	rose	..	25	Charming Australian annual.
4838	<i>Dictamnus Fraxinella</i> . . . . .	..	hP	red	2	10	} Fine herbaceous plants. The leaves, when rubbed, have a lemon odor. Leave undisturbed for years.
4839	— <i>albus</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
4840	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
	<i>Digitalis</i>						See Foxglove.
4844	† <i>Dolichos Lablab</i> . . per oz., 15c.	..	hA	purple	10	5	} (Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid-growing and free-flowering: good for screens. No. 4848 is a most beautiful large white-flowered variety from Japan. In sunny situations 4850 is a splendid plant both as to flower and foliage.
4845	— <i>albus</i> 15c.	..	..	white	..	5	
4846	—Mixed 15c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4847	<i>giganteus</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
4848	<i>Japonicus, "Daylight"</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
4850	<i>Purple Soudan</i> . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	10	
4853	<i>Doronicum Caucasicum</i> . . . . .	..	hP	yellow	2	25	Large yellow flowers.
4856	* <i>Dracæna Draco</i>	2	gP	white	10	25	} See Cordyline. Ornamental greenhouse plants, with elegant leaves; very rich and desirable.
4857	* <i>indivisa lineata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
4858	100 seeds, 20c; 1,000 seeds, \$1	..	..	red	5	25	
4860	* <i>Veitchii</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	3	25	
4864	<i>Dracocephalum Moldavicum</i>	3	†hP	blue	2	5	Ornamental.
4868	<i>Echeveria secunda</i>	2	gP	yellow	1/4	25	} Interesting greenhouse succulents; largely used for "carpet" bedding. <i>E. Purpusi</i> is a hardy species; flowers red, with orange center and foliage white-powdered.
4869	<i>metallica</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
4871	<i>agavoides</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
4872	<i>Purpusi (splendid)</i> . . . . .	..	hP	red	..	25	
4876	† <i>Echinocystis lobata</i> . . . . .	..	..	green	12	10	(Wild Cucumber.)
4878	<i>Echinops Ritro</i> . . per oz., 50c.	..	..	blue	2	5	Fine for bees.
4886	<i>Elsholtzia cristata</i> . . . . .	..	hA	lilac	1 1/2	5	Fine for bees.
4892	<i>Emmenanthe penduliflora</i> . . . . .	..	..	yellow	1	25	"California Golden Bells."
4900	<i>Epacris hybrida superba</i>	I 2	gS	mixed	div.	50	Free-blooming, like Heath.
4902	<i>Eremurus himalaicus</i> . . . . .	..	hhP	white	7	25	Strikingly handsome.
4920	<i>Erica (Heath). Finest Mixed</i> . . . . .	..	gS	mixed	2	25	Charming evergreen shrubs.
4922	<i>Erigeron aurantiacus</i> . . . . .	..	hP	orange	1	10	"Double Orange Daisy." Fine.
4924	<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	2	..	blue	1/4	10	Beautiful for baskets.
4928	<i>Eryngium cœlestinum</i>	2 3	..	..	1 1/2	5	Beautiful sky-blue flowers.
4929	<i>giganteum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	4	5	No. 4929 is the Silver Thistle.
4934	<i>Erysimum Arkansanum, oz., 30c.</i>	I 2	hA	yellow	..	5	} Free-flowering; of bright colors and neat habit.
4935	<i>Peroffskianum</i> 30c	..	..	orange	..	5	
4940	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	2 3	gS	scarlet	..	10	} <i>E. crista-galli</i> is the Coral Tree; fine greenhouse shrub.
	<i>Eschscholtzia</i>						
							See page 78.
4948	<i>Eucharidium grandiflorum</i>	I 2	hA	rose	1	5	} Graceful little plants. Showy when grown among grass.
4949	<i>Breweri</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	

NUMBER AND NAME <small>1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
4960	<i>Eupatorium Fraseri</i>	3	†hP	white	1	cts. 5	Fine for cutting.
4970	* <i>Euphorbia marginata</i> . oz., 30c.	..	hA	w. & gr.	2	5	{ Very pretty leaves; showy. 4971 is the "Mexican Fire Plant." It is fine for pots.
4971	* <i>heterophylla</i> . . . . .	..	..	carmine	..	10	
4976	<i>Eutoca multiflora</i> . . . . .	..	hB	pink	1	5	{ Are good, serviceable flower- ing plants for bedding; free blooming.
4977	<i>viscida</i>	1 3	hA	blue	..	5	
4978	<i>Wrangeliana</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4979	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4985	<i>Fenzlia dianthiflora</i>	1 2	..	rose	1/4	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.
4998	Ferns, Mixed . . . . .	..	gP	..	..	25	{ Sow in fine sifted, sandy, peaty loam, covering the pots with pieces of glass.
	Choice Collection, including 12 of the finest sorts.	..	..	..	..	\$1 25	
	<i>Feverfew</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	See <i>Matricaria</i> .
	<i>Flax</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	See <i>Linum</i> .
	<i>Forget-me-not</i> (<i>Myosotis</i>) . . .	..	..	..	..	..	See page 78.
5004	Four O'Clock, Hybrid . oz., 20c.	2 3	hA	mixed	2	5	{ (Mirabilis.) Called Four O'Clocks because they open their blossoms at that hour in the afternoon. They are also known as "Marvel of Peru." Handsome, free-flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped and var- ious colors.
5005	<i>longiflora alba</i>	2	..	white	..	5	
5006	Variegated-leaved	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
5007	Tom Thumb, White. . . . .	..	..	white	1	5	
5008	" " Mixed. . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
	Choice Collections, including— 10 vars. Four O'clock . . .	..	..	..	..	45	
	8 " " " " " . . .	..	..	..	..	30	
	6 " " " " " Strip-l'vd	..	..	..	..	30	
	<i>Foxglove</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	See page 79.
5014	<i>Fragaria Indica</i>	1 2	hP	yellow	trail.	10	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
5018	<i>Freesia refracta alba</i>	3	gBu	white	2	10	Very sweet flowers.
5024	<i>Fuchsia procumbens</i> (for vases).	1 3	gS	blue	trail.	25	{ ("Ladies' Eardrop.") Well- known greenhouse plants. They require a firm, rich soil and a shady location.
5025	<i>triphylla</i> , charming dark-l'vd	..	..	scarlet	..	50	
5026	<i>hybrida</i> , Finest Mixed Single.	..	..	mixed	div.	50	
5028	Finest Mixed Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
5029	Double and Single Mixed . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
	Choice Collections, including 12 best varieties . . . . .	..	..	..	..	75	
	<i>Gaillardia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	See page 79.
5050	<i>Galega officinalis</i>	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	{ Tall, ornamental plants, suit- able for borders or cutting.
5052	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
5058	<i>Gamolepis tagetes</i>	1	hhA	yellow	..	5	Fine for beds.
5062	<i>Gardenia Thunbergii</i> . . . . .	..	gS	white	2	25	Flowers very fragrant.
5070	<i>Gaura Lindheimeriana</i> . oz., 40c.	1 2	hP	w. & r.	3	5	Very effective in clumps.
5074	<i>Genista Canariensis</i>	2	tP	yellow	2	10	Ornamental and free-flowering.
5078	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>	1	..	d. blue	1/4	10	{ Fine, showy, hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of their flowers.
5080	<i>cruciata</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	1	10	
5086	<i>Geranium</i> (<i>Zonale</i>) . . oz., 75c.	1 3	gP	scarlet	1 1/2	10	{ The most popular of bedding plants. See, also, <i>Pelargo-</i> <i>nium</i> .
5087	Double Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
5088	<i>sanguineum</i> ; quite distinct . . .	..	hP	purple	1	50	
5089	Apple-scented . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	25	
5096	<i>Gesneria macrantha</i>	1	gP	scarlet	1/2	50	{ Beautiful greenhouse plants, with long-tubed flowers.
5097	Extra Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	50	
5102	<i>Geum Chilense coccineum</i> pl.	..	hP	scarlet	1 1/2	5	Blooms freely for a long time.
5103	— <i>atrosanguineum</i> fl. pl. . . .	..	..	..	..	5	Fine for bouquets.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>1/4</i> oz. at 50 cts. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5106	<i>Gilia Achilleæfolia</i>	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	Free-blooming annual; fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawns in beds, are good for rock- eries, and can be planted at any season.
5107	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
5108	— <i>rosea</i>			rose		5	
5110	<i>capitata</i>			blue		5	
5111	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
5112	<i>laciniata</i>				1/2	5	
5114	<i>linifolia</i> (for borders)					5	
5116	<i>nivalis</i>				1	5	
5118	<i>tricolor</i>			tricolor		5	
5120	<i>rosea splendens</i>			rose		5	
5122	Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed		5	
Gladiolus Seed—							The raising of seedling Gladioli is very interesting, and some- times beautiful new colors are obtained.
5124	<i>Gandavensis</i>		tBu		3	10	
5125	<i>Lemoine's</i>					10	
5126	<i>Childsii</i>				4	10	
5128	<i>Glaucium luteum</i>	2 3	thP	yellow		5	(Horned Poppy.) Gray foliage.
5134	<i>Globularia trichosantha</i>	2	gP	blue	1/2	10	A very handsome plant.
5140	<i>Gloxinia hybrida</i> , Mixed	1 3	tgP	mixed		50	Greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light, rich soil. "De- fiance" is of an intense, glowing scarlet. "Cyclops" and "Goliath" are new vari- eties. If started inside in February will bloom in summer.
5141	— <i>crassifolia erecta</i>					50	
5142	— <i>horizontalis</i>					50	
5143	— <i>grandiflora</i> "Defiance"			scarlet		50	
5144	— <i>French Tiger'd</i> and Spotted			spotted		50	
5146	— <i>Gigantea</i> , "Cyclops"			car. & w.		50	
5147	— <i>"Goliath"</i>			v. & w.		50	
Godetia							See page 80.
Golden Feather							See Pyrethrum, page 116.
5154	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	2 3	hA	red	1	5	The Globe Amaranths are among the most popular of the Everlastings. Their round heads of flowers are also called "Bachelors' But- tons." An old favorite for winter bouquets. The best soil is a mixture of sandy loam, stable manure and some silver sand.
5155	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
5156	— <i>violacea</i>			violet		5	
5157	— <i>carnea</i>			pink		5	
5158	— <i>striata</i>			striped		5	
5159	— <i>nana compacta rubra</i>			v. red	1/2	5	
5160	— — <i>alba</i>			white		5	
5162	— <i>Mixed</i>			mixed	1	5	
5164	<i>aurea superba</i>			orange		5	
Choice Collection, including 6 varieties Globe Amaranth						30	
5170	Gourd, Mock Orange	2	tA	yellow	15	5	Excellent for covering veran- das or trellis-work, and for training over arbors, fences, etc. Of very rapid growth, with curious fruits and highly ornamental foliage. Culti- vate the same as melons or squashes. No. 5185 is the Chinese Luffa, the interior of which is useful as a sponge.
5171	Egg-shaped				10	5	
5172	Apple-shaped					5	
5173	Pear-shaped					5	
5174	Onion-shaped					5	
5176	Hercules' Club				15	5	
5177	Sugar Trough					5	
5178	lagenaria (Bottle Gourd)					5	
5180	— <i>Miniature</i>					5	
5182	Powder Horn					5	
5184	Dipper					5	
5185	Dish-cloth				8	5	
5186	Mixed				10-15	5	
Choice Collection, including 12 varieties Gourds, small						50	
5190	<i>Grammanthes gentianoides</i>		hhA		1/2	10	For edgings, pots or baskets.
5194	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> . per oz., 90c.	1 2	gS	orange	5	10	Elegant, graceful foliage plant.
5198	<i>Gunnera manicata</i>		hP	red	6	25	Decorative lawn plants, with leaves 7 to 8 feet long.
5199	<i>scabra</i>				4	25	

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>3/4</i> oz. at 02. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5204	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i> . . oz., 30c.	1 2	hA	white	2	5	{ Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil. No. 5208 is a very pretty white, dwarf, perennial species.
5207	—rosea " 30c.	..	..	rose	..	5
5208	<i>cerastioides</i> " 30c.	..	hP	white	1/2	10	
5209	<i>muralis</i> per oz., 50c.	..	hA	pink	..	5	
5210	<i>paniculata</i> " 40c.	..	hP	white	2	5	
5216	<i>Hawkweed</i> , Bearded	3	hA	yellow	..	5	{ (<i>Hieracium</i> .) Showy plants, of free growth; varied colors.
5217	Red . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
5218	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5220	Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
5224	<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>	thB	red	3	5	{ So-called "French Honey suckle," but no relation to that vine. Not a climber.
5226	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5230	<i>Helenium Douglasii</i>	2 3	hP	yellow	2	5	{ Free-flowering. Composite, with yellow flowers. ("Eternal Flowers.") All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded, and suspended with their heads downward in a cool shed. Succeed best in rich, loamy soil.
5236	<i>Helichrysum bracteatum</i> . . . . .	..	hA	..	..	5
5237	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5238	—atrosanguineum . . . . .	..	..	d. red	1	5
5239	—atrococcineum . . . . .	..	..	d. scar.	..	5
5242	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	2	5
5244	<i>macranthum</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
5245	<i>monstrosum</i> , Double . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
5246	—Dwarf Double . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	5
	Choice Collections, including—						
	12 vars. Double					50	
	6 " "					30	
	6 " Dwarf					30	
5250	<i>Heliotropium Peruvianum</i>	1 3	gP	purple	2	10	{ (<i>Heliotrope</i> .) These well-known greenhouse and bedding favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. Should have light, rich soil.
5251	Mad. de Blonay . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5252	Chieftain (dark) . . . . .	..	..	d. pur.	..	10
5253	White Lady . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5254	<i>grandiflorum</i> . . . . .	..	..	d. pur.	..	10
5256	<i>Voltaireanum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
5258	Lemoine's Giant . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
5260	Fine Mixed . . per oz., \$1.50	..	..	..	..	10
	Choice Collections, including—						
	12 best varieties					90	
	6 " "					50	
5264	<i>Helipterum Sanfordii</i>	2	tA	yellow	1	10	{ Resemble <i>Helichrysum</i> , and are useful in the same way.
5265	<i>corymbiflorum</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5269	<i>Helleborus niger</i>	1 2	hP	pink	..	10	{ (Christmas Rose.) Very desirable; spring-flowering.
5270	—New Hybrids . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
	<i>Hesperis</i>						See Rocket.
5280	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>	2 3	..	crimson	..	25	{ Nothing more beautiful for cut-flowers.
5281	—splendens . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	25
5288	<i>Hibiscus Africanus</i> . . oz., 25c.	..	hA	yl. & br.	2	5	{ No. 5290 is the Rose of Sharon. No. 5294 has very large flowers of sulphur color, with purple center.
5290	Syriacus, Double . . " 30c.	..	hS	w. & p.	6	5	
5291	Crimson Eye . . . . .	..	hA	w. & cr.	..	10
5294	Golden Bowl . . . . .	..	..	l. yel.	4	10
5296	<i>Moscheutos roseus</i> . . . . .	..	hP	rose	3	10
	<i>Hollyhock</i>						See page 80.
5300	<i>Honesty</i> (<i>Lunaria biennis</i>)	thB	purple	2	5	Pretty. Curious silvery silicles.
5302	<i>Humea elegans</i>	1 3	thhP	rose	5	10	{ Sweet-scented. Should be kept in pots the first season.
5303	—albida . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5305	‡ <i>Humulus Japonicus</i>	3	tA	green	15-20	10	{ (Climbing Hop.) No. 5306 has beautiful variegated foliage.
5306	—variegatus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
5309	<i>Hunnemannia fumariæfolia</i>	2 3	*hhP	yellow	1	5	Large, showy flowers; fine.
5314	<i>Hyacinthus candicans</i>	hBu	white	2-3	10	A fine summer Hyacinth.

NUMBER AND NAME <small>At ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
5316	<i>Hypericum elegans</i>	3	hP	yellow	1½	5	Green leaves ; large flowers.
	<i>Iberis</i>						See Candytuft, page 71.
5320	<i>Ice Plant</i> (<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>) . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	½	5	Covered with watery vesicles resembling pieces of ice. See also <i>Mesembryanthemum</i> .
5322	<i>Impatiens glanduligera</i>	2	..	purple	1½	5	(Touch-me-not.) Beautiful.
5324	Sultani, scarlet	2 3	gP	scarlet	1	25	5324 is very desirable and
5325	—Queen Carola, chamois . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	25	free-blooming, especially for
5326	—hybrida, Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25	house culture.
5328	<i>Inula glandulosa grandiflora</i> . . . . .	..	hP	orange	2	25	Splendid hardy perennial.
5330	<i>Ionopsidium acaule</i>	1 3	†hhP	blue	¼	10	Exceedingly pretty little plant.
	<i>Ipomœa</i>						See page 80.
5334	<i>Ipomopsis aurantiaca</i>	3	tB	orange	1½	5	Showy and beautiful ; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
5335	<i>elegans</i>	2 3	..	scarlet	3	5	
5336	<i>sanguinea</i>	1 3	hB	..	1½	5	
5337	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	3	5	
5340	<i>Iris Kämpferi</i>	1 2	hP	..	2	5	No. 5340 is the beautiful Japan Iris. 5341 is a fine hardy Pacific Coast species.
5341	<i>tenax</i>	2	..	purple	¾	10	
5350	<i>Jacob's Ladder</i> . . per oz., 25c.	..	..	blue	1	5	(Polemonium.) Beautiful, hardy, old-fashioned flower.
5351	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
5354	<i>Jacobæa</i> , White <i>Senecio</i> . . . . .	..	hA	..	..	5	The <i>Senecios</i> are all free flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.
5355	Purple <i>Senecio</i> . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	5	
5356	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
	Choice Collection, including 6 varieties Dwarf Double					35	
5360	* <i>Joseph's Coat</i> . . . per oz., 40c.	3	tA	tricolor	2	5	See, also, <i>Amarantus</i> .
5368	<i>Kaulfussia amelloides</i>	2	hA	blue	1	5	Fine for edging ; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
5369	—atroviolacea . . . . .	..	..	d. v.	..	5	
5370	—kermesina . . . . .	..	..	v. red	..	5	
5372	—Mixed per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
5374	† <i>Kennedyæ cœrulea</i>	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	These are fine, profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
5375	<i>Marryattæ</i>	1 3	..	scarlet	4	25	
5376	<i>rubicunda</i>	1 2	..	d. red	..	25	
5378	<i>Comptoniana</i> . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	25	
5380	<i>Kochia scoparia</i> . . . . .	..	hA	green	3	5	Summer Cypress. Handsome.
5384	<i>Lantana</i> , Fine Mixed	1 3	gS	mixed	2	5	Rapid-growing plants, forming small, bushy shrubs.
5386	<i>Lapageria rosea</i>	1 2	gP	rose	15	50	Beautiful greenhouse climber.
	<i>Larkspur</i>						See Delphinium, page 75
5389	<i>Lasthenia Californica</i>	1	hA	yellow	1	5	A pretty yellow Composite.
	<i>Lathyrus</i>						See Sweet Peas, page 94.
5392	<i>Lavatera trimestris</i>	2	..	red	2	5	Showy and free-flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautifully mottled foliage. Form decorative plants first season from seed started indoors. Fine for backgrounds.
5393	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
5394	—Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
5395	<i>arborea variegata</i> . . . . .	..	hhP	red	3	10	
5397	<i>Layia elegans</i> . . . . .	..	hA	y. & w.	1	6	Pretty yellow and white flower.
5398	<i>Lemon Verbena</i>	2 3	gP	white	..	10	Fine ; lemon-scented foliage.
5402	<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	3	hP	yellow	½	25	Curious ; the "Edelweiss."
5406	<i>Leptosyne maritima</i> . . . . .	..	hhA	..	2	10	Beautifully formed flowers and elegant foliage. 5407 has large golden flowers.
5407	<i>Stillmani</i> . . . . .	..	..	golden	..	25	

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>63</i> $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5410	<i>Leptosiphon aureus</i>	2	hA	orange	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Fine for edging or rockeries; blooms in masses. <i>L. carmineus</i> has very beautiful carmine flowers.
5411	<i>androsaceus</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	1	5
5412	— <i>albus</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5413	<i>carmineus</i> . . . . .	..	..	carmine	..	10
5414	<i>densiflorus</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
5415	— <i>albus</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5418	<i>hybridus</i>	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
5422	Mixed per oz., 40c.	5	
5434	<i>Limnanthes Douglasi</i>	2 3	..	w. & y.	..	5	Free-flowering and fragrant.
5438	<i>Linaria bipartita alba</i>	2	..	white	..	5	Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edging, and very good for rockwork.
5439	— <i>splendida</i>	2 3	..	purple	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
5440	<i>Maroccana</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	$\frac{3}{4}$	5
5444	<i>Cymbalaria</i> (Kenilworth Ivy) . . . . .	..	hP	violet	trail	5
5448	<i>Linum flavum</i>	thhP	yellow	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	(Flax.) Free-flowering plants, of easy cultivation.
5449	<i>grandiflorum rubrum</i> . oz., 20c.	..	hhA	crimson	..	5	
5450	<i>Lewisii variegatum</i> 60c.	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	
5454	<i>Lisianthus Russellianus</i>	2 3	gA	blue	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	Fine; like the Gentians.
5458	<i>Loasa aurantiaca</i>	hhA	orange	6	5	Elegant foliage, and flowers of curious structure.
5459	<i>tricolor</i> . . . . .	..	hA	tricolor	2	5
	<i>Lobelia</i>						See page 81.
5464	<i>Lophospermum scandens</i>	tP	d. rose	8	10	Trumpet-shaped flowers.
5469	<i>Lotus Jacobæus</i>	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5	Pretty and interesting. (Winged Pea.)
5470	<i>tetragonolobus</i> . per oz., 20c.	2	hA	purple	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
5474	* <i>Love-Lies-Bleeding</i> oz., 20c.	crimson	3	5	{ (<i>Amarantus caudatus</i> .) Graceful and ornamental; tall habit.
5480	<i>Love-in-a-Mist</i> oz., 25c.	1 2	..	blue	1	5	
5481	White Double 25c.	white	..	5	(Nigella.) Curious and ornamental; fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy. Also called "Devil-in-a-bush."
5482	Blue Spanish 30c.	..	..	blue	..	5
5483	White Spanish 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
5484	Mixed Spanish 25c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
5488	Mixed, all sorts 25c.	..	..	..	..	5
5492	<i>Lupinus Cruikshankii</i>	2 3	..	var.	3	5	A large genus of ornamental annual or perennial plants. 5500 grows 5 or 6 feet high; has immense racemes of lovely dark blue flowers. Some varieties are charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silver foliage and good habit. Rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. Dwarf species make best bedding plants. All are free-flowering, attractive, bright, easily grown.
5493	<i>Hartwegii</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. & pk.	..	5
5494	— <i>albus</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5495	<i>hirsutus</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	2	5
5496	— <i>ruber</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
5497	<i>luteus</i> . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	5
5498	<i>mutabilis</i> . . . . .	..	..	var.	3	5
5499	<i>nanus</i>	1 3	..	b. & v.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
5500	<i>polyphyllus</i>	3	hP	blue	5	5	
5501	—Mixed Perennial . oz., 30c.	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
5502	<i>subcarneus</i> . . . . .	..	hA	white	2	5
5506	<i>tricolor elegans</i> . . . . .	..	hP	o. & ro.	3	5
5510	Mixed Annual . per oz., 20c.	..	hA	mixed	..	5	
	Choice Collection, including 12 best varieties					40	
5516	<i>Lychnis Chalcedonica</i>	1 2	hP	scarlet	2	5	Brilliantly colored border plants; 5519 is a superb variety, and the original of the Haageana hybrids, which include the choicest flowers.
5517	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5518	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
5519	<i>fulgens</i>	1	tP	scarlet	1	10	
5520	<i>Haageana hybrida</i> . . . . .	..	hP	mixed	..	10
5526	<i>Madia elegans</i> . . . per oz., 40c.	2	hA	yellow	2	5	Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
5530	<i>Malope grandiflora rosea</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5	Mallow-like flowers; very pretty. Sow early.
5531	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5532	— <i>rubra</i> . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
5533	—Mixed per oz., 20c	..	..	mixed	..	5
5535	<i>Malva miniata</i>	tA	scarlet	4	5	<i>M. miniata</i> advertised as "Sunset Plant." 5536 and 5537 are fine, hardy perennials.
5536	<i>moschata rosea</i> . . . . .	..	thP	rose	2	5
5537	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5



MIMULUS CUPREUS (See page 113)



DELPHINIUM HYBRIDUM, DOUBLE (See page 76)



GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA FOL. AUREO-VARIEGATA (See page 79)



MARIGOLD (See page 82)



CALENDULA PLUVIALIS (See page 70)

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>1/4 oz. at 10c. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
5540	† <i>Mandevillea suaveolens</i>	2 3	gP	white	10	10 cts.	{ Beautiful greenhouse climbers, very fragrant.
	Marigold						See page 82.
5546	<i>Martynia Craniolaria</i> . . . . .	..	hhA	w. & sp.	1 1/2	5	{ Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
5547	proboscidea . . per oz., 30c.	..	..	vio. sp.	..	5	
5548	lutea . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	5	
5549	formosa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
	Marvel of Peru						See Four O'clock, page 107.
5554	<i>Matricaria eximia plena</i> . . . . .	..	hA	white	2	5	{ (Feverfew.) Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
5555	capensis plena . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5556	"Golden Ball" (beautiful) . . . . .	..	..	yellow	1 1/4	25	
5560	<i>Mathiola bicornis</i> . . . . .	..	hhA	white	1/2	5	{ Very fragrant at night, but closing during the day.
5566	† <i>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</i>	1 3	†gP	purple	10	10	{ Abundant bloomers, and very desirable climbers for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every col- lection.
5567	Barclayana . . . . .	..	..	bl. & w.	..	10	
5568	alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
5570	Emeryana rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10	
5572	purpurea grandiflora . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	10	
5574	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
5578	* <i>Melianthus major</i> . . . . .	..	gP	brown	..	10	Has very ornamental foliage.
5582	<i>Melilotus cœrulea</i> . per oz., 30c.	3	hP	blue	1 1/2	5	Ornamental; like the Lotus.
5586	† <i>Melothria scabra</i> . . . . .	..	hhA	l. blue	10	10	Tropical vine.
5590	<i>Mesembryanthemum tricolor</i>	1 2	tA	tricolor	1/2	5	{ Beautiful dwarf edging plants; flowers profusely in dry and sunny situations. Fine for pots. 5594 is the "Ice Plant."
5591	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
5592	cordifolium variegatum . . . . .	..	tP	yellow	..	25	
5594	crystallinum . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	..	5	
	Mignonette						See page 82.
5600	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> . . per oz., 75c.	..	..	pink	3/4	5	(Sensitive Plant.) Very odd.
5604	<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>	1 2	†hP	scarlet	1 1/2	10	{ (Monkey Flower.) Showy, musk-scented and free-flow- ering. Hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any soil suits. See Musk Plant.
5605	cupreus	1 3	hA	mixed	..	10	
5606	Rœzlii	2 3	..	yellow	1/2	25	
5608	tigrinus . . . per oz., \$1.50	1 3	..	spotted	1	10	
5610	—grandiflorus (beautiful) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
5614	† <i>Mina lobata</i> . . . . .	..	tA	wh. & r.	15	10	Curious; free bloomers.
5618	<i>Molucella spinosa</i>	2 3	hP	rose	7	25	{ A splendid new Shell-flower, with very fine foliage.
5622	† <i>Momordica balsamina</i> . . . . .	..	hhA	yellow	10	5	{ Handsome ornamental gourds. 5622 is the Balsam Apple and 5623 is the Balsam Pear. 5624 is the Squirting Cucumber.
5623	Charantia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5624	Elaterium . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5625	involucrata . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
	Monk's-Hood						See Aconitum.
	Moon-Flower						See <i>Ipomœa Mexicana</i> , p. 81.
	Morning Glory						See pages 81 and 83.
	Mourning Bride						See Scabiosa.
5632	<i>Mukia scabrella</i>	3	..	..	..	10	Handsome ornamental gourd.
5636	<i>Musa ensete</i> . 100 seeds, \$1.50	1 2	gP	y. & br.	..	25	{ (Abyssinian Banana.) Splen- did tropical plant.
5639	Musk Plant	1 3	tA	yellow	1/2	10	{ Musk-scented Mimulus.
5640	New Compact . . . . .	..	..	..	1/3	10	
	Myosotis						See Forget-me-not, page 78.
	Nasturtium						See page 83.
5644	<i>Nægelia hybrida</i> . . . . .	..	gP	var.	1/2	25	Beautiful greenhouse plant.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>See 1/4 oz. at 20c. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
5650	<i>Nemesia compacta alba</i>	2 3	tA	white	1 1/2	5	Very pretty and neat-flowering plant for edging. 5652 is a very beautiful variety.
5651	— <i>cœrulea</i> . . . . .	..	..	ro. & b.	..	5	
5652	<i>strumosa Suttoni</i> . . . . .	..	hA	var.	..	25	
5658	<i>Nemophila atomaria</i> . . oz., 20c.	1 3	..	w. & pu.	1	5	This genus consists of very pretty annuals of easy growth; they deserve extensive cultivation; are good in pots and for edgings, in rockeries, or in the garden.
5659	— <i>oculata</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	..	5	
5660	<i>discoidalis</i> . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	5	
5662	<i>insignis</i> per oz., 20c.	..	..	blue	..	5	
5663	— <i>alba</i> 20c.	..	..	white	..	5	
5664	— <i>marginata</i> . . . . .	..	..	bord.	..	5	
5666	<i>maculata</i> per oz., 20c.	..	..	spotted	1/2	5	
5668	Mixed 2 c.	..	..	mixed	diff.	5	
Choice Collection, including 8 varieties <i>Nemophila</i>						30	
5674	<i>Nerium Oleander</i>	2 3	gS	red	10	10	Oleander. Ornamental shrub.
5678	<i>Nertera depressa</i> . . . . .	..	gP	white	cr.	25	Plant bearing coral berries.
5682	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i> (fragrant) . . . . .	..	hhA	..	3	5	Species of tobacco; valuable as decorative plants; deliciously fragrant flowers.
5683	<i>colosseæ</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	25	
5684	<i>Sanderæ</i> (new) . . . . .	..	hA	crimson	3	10	
5685	<i>sylvestris</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
5690	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i> . . . . .	..	gP	w. & li.	1	10	Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edgings.
5691	<i>frutescens</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	2	10	
<i>Nigella</i>							See Love-in-a-Mist.
5696	<i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>	2	hA	b. w. & y.	1/2	5	Very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.
5697	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
5698	<i>lanceolata</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	..	5	
5699	<i>paradoxa violacea</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. & v.	1	5	
5704	Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
5710	<i>Nycteria selaginoides</i>	2 3	hhP	pink	3/4	5	Pretty dwarf plant.
5711	<i>Capensis</i> . . . . .	..	..	w. b.	..	5	
5714	<i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i>	2	thP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plants.
<i>Oenothera</i>							See Evening Primrose, p. 116.
5716	<i>Orchids</i> , Mixed . . . . .	..	hP	mixed	diff.	25	Fine open-ground species.
5718	<i>Orobis lathyroides</i>	2 3	..	blue	1 1/2	5	These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossoms.
5719	<i>niger</i> . . . . .	..	..	purple	3	5	
5722	<i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2	tP	yellow	1/2	10	Charming little plants.
5728	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i> . . . . .	..	hP	red	2	5	Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
5729	<i>Sinensis</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
5730	<i>arborea</i> (Tree Pæony) . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10	
5736	<i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i> . . . . .	..	hA	blush	1 1/2	5	Very good Everlasting.
5740	<i>Palava flexuosa</i>	2 3	hhA	rose	..	5	Pretty rose flowers.
<i>Pansy</i>							See page 85.
<i>Paris Daisy</i>							See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
5746	† <i>Passiflora cœrulea</i> . . . . .	..	hhP	blue	10	10	Called "Passion Flower" on account of a resemblance in the flower to the appearance presented at Calvary.
5747	<i>edulis</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	25	10	
5748	<i>gracilis</i> . . . . .	..	hhA	..	10	10	
5749	<i>incarnata</i> . . . . .	..	hhP	pink	25	10	
<i>Peas</i> , Sweet							See page 94. Perennial Peas, see page 96.
5754	<i>Pelargonium</i> , Fancy . . . . .	..	gP	mixed	2	25	Beautiful greenhouse plants.
5756	<i>Odier</i> (superb) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
<i>Pentstemon</i> —							
5760	<i>Murrayanus</i> . . . . .	..	hP	scarlet	3	10	Beautiful herbaceous perennials; very hardy and free-flowering; fine for bedding.
5762	<i>Cobæa</i> , splendid . . . . .	..	..	w. & b.	..	10	
5764	Mixed European oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>4-7 1/4 oz. at 02. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
5770	* <i>Perilla Nankinensis</i> . . . oz., 20c.	2	hhA	purple	1 1/2	5	} Ornamental-leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds.
5771	* <i>lacinata</i> " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
5775	<i>Persicaria</i> , Red	3	hP	red	..	5	} Showy for backgrounds.
5776	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
	<i>Petunia</i>						See page 86.
5780	<i>Phacelia congesta</i>	2	hA	pur. bl.	..	5	} Excellent for bees. <i>P. Parryi</i> is a beautiful rich, deep blue.
5782	<i>Parryi</i> . . . . .	..	..	d. blue	..	10
5788	† <i>Phaseolus Caracalla</i>	2 3	hhA	lilac	5	10	} Curious fragrant flowers. (Scarlet Runner Bean.)
5790	<i>multiflorus</i> . . . . .	..	..	scarlet	15	5
	<i>Phlox Drummondii</i>						See page 87.
5796	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	gP	white	6	10	New Zealand Flax.
5802	<i>Phygeliu capensis</i>	scarlet	3	25	Showy greenhouse perennial.
5806	<i>Physalis lobata</i>	hP	violet	1	10	} Ground or Winter Cherry. <i>P. Francheti</i> is a variety from Japan.
5807	<i>Francheti</i> . . . . .	..	†hP	scarlet	2	10
5812	<i>Picotee</i> , White Ground	hhP	w. & sp.	..	50	} From show varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely perfumed; few flowers are more attractive.
5813	Yellow Ground . . . . .	..	..	y. & sp.	..	50
5815	Extra Fine Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	50
5818	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
	<i>Pink</i> (<i>Dianthus</i>)						See page 88.
5824	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	1 2	gP	white	3	5	Handsome greenhouse shrub.
5828	<i>Platystemon Californicum</i>	2 3	hA	yellow	1	5	(California Poppy.)
	<i>Platycodon</i> (see also <i>Campanula</i>)						} Large Chinese Bell-flower.) Very fine flowering plants. <i>P. Mariesi</i> is a fine dwarf, dark blue variety.
5834	<i>grandiflorum</i>	2	hP	blue	2	10	
5835	— <i>album</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5836	<i>Mariesi</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	1	10
5840	<i>Podolepis chrysantha</i>	2 3	hhA	yellow	1/2	5	} Curious and pretty. Does well exposed to the sun.
5842	<i>affinis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5844	<i>gracilis</i> . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
	<i>Polemonium</i>						See Jacob's Ladder.
5848	<i>Polyanthus</i>	1 3	†hP	mixed	..	10	} (Primula.) Fine varieties. From named varieties.
5849	Finest . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
5850	Gold-laced . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
	<i>Poppy</i>						See page 89.
	<i>Portulaca</i>						See page 90.
5856	<i>Potentilla atrosanguinea</i>	hP	purple	1 1/2	10	} Showy, hardy border plants.
5857	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
5863	<i>Primula cortusoides</i>	3	..	red	..	10	} These are the hardy Primroses. <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses." <i>P. Forbesi</i> has pretty rosy lilac flowers, and is fine for pots. <i>P. obconica</i> , if started in frames, will begin to bloom in May. No. 5874 is a very beautiful and rare species.
5864	<i>Cashmeriana</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	1/4	25
5865	<i>Japonica</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	1	10
5866	<i>farinosa</i> (Bird's-eye Primrose) . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	25
5867	<i>Forbesi</i> . . . . .	..	†hP	lilac	..	25
5868	English Yellow Primrose . . . . .	..	hP	yellow	1/2	10
5869	<i>obconica grandiflora alba</i>	2	†hP	white	..	25	
5870	— <i>—rosea</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	25
5871	— <i>—carminea</i> . . . . .	..	..	carmine	..	25
5872	— <i>—hybrida</i> , Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
5874	<i>sikkimensis</i> . . . . .	..	hP	l. yellow	1	50
5876	<i>verticillata</i> . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	25
	<i>Primula stellata</i> (Star <i>Primula Chinensis</i>)						} House or conservatory plants; floriferous and long-blooming. Cut-flowers are valuable for table decoration; keep fresh in water many days.
5877	—White Star . . . . .	..	gP	white	..	50
5878	—Giant White Star . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
5879	—King of the Star . . . . .	..	..	crimson	..	50
5880	—Rosy Star . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	50
5881	—Blue Star . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	50
5881a	—Hybrid Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	50

NUMBER AND NAME <i>83 1/2</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
5882	<i>Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra</i>	3	gP	fr. red	3/4	cts. 25	From <i>primus</i> , first, referring to their early flowering. The Chinese Primroses (<i>Primula Sinensis</i>) are fine for winter and spring blooming; are free-flowering, and especially valuable for cut-flowers or for house and window culture; a cool place suits them best. The seed is saved from the finest colors and largest flowers. Seed should be sown in light soil, but for the final potting a richer soil is necessary, consisting of two parts loam to one each of well-decayed manure and leaf-mould. They require to be well ventilated, well watered and slightly shaded throughout the summer. Collections here offered contain finest varieties grown.
5883	— <i>coccinea</i>	..	..	b. red	..	25
5884	— <i>alba magnifica</i>	..	..	white	..	25
5885	— <i>punctata atropurpurea</i>	..	..	pur. sp.	..	25
5886	— <i>corulea</i>	..	..	blue	..	50
5887	— <i>kermesina splendens</i>	..	..	crimson	..	25
5888	— Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	25
5889	— <i>filicifolia alba</i>	..	..	white	..	25
5890	— <i>— rubra</i>	..	..	red	..	25
5891	— Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	23
5892	— <i>globosa rubra</i>	..	..	red	..	25
5894	— <i>— alba</i>	..	..	white	..	25
5896	— Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	25
5897	— New Giant Mixed	..	..	..	..	50
5898	— <i>plena rubra</i>	..	..	red	..	75
5899	— <i>— alba</i>	..	..	white	..	75
5904	— Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	75
Choice Collections, including—							
12 vars. Chinese Fringed						\$1 50	
8 " " "						1 00	
6 " " "						75	
6 " " Double						1 25	
Primrose, Evening—							} <i>Enotheras</i> are fine, free-flowering plants, best for back-grounds or shrubby border; <i>E. acaulis</i> has large, shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>E. Drummondii</i> is of rich sulphur color; profuse flowering.
5910	<i>Enothera bistorta</i>	2 3	hA	purple	2	5	
5912	— <i>Drummondii</i>	1 3	..	yellow	1	5	
5916	— <i>Lamarckii</i>	2 3	hB	..	1 1/2	5	
5917	— <i>rosea Mexicana</i> . oz., 75c.	1 3	tA	rose	1/2	5	
5918	— <i>taraxacifolia alba</i> or <i>acaulis</i> .	2 3	hA	white	..	5	
5919	— <i>tetraptera</i>	..	..	..	..	5
5920	— Mixed Annual . per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	diff.	5
5922	<i>Pueraria Thunbergiana</i>	..	hP	purple	40	10	} (Kudzu Vine.) Beautiful Japan climber; enormous growth.
5924	<i>Pyrethrum atrosanguineum</i>	..	..	dk. sc.	1	5
5925	<i>roseum hybridum</i> Double	mixed	2	25	} No. 5930, known as Golden Feather, is fine for edging, and makes a moss-like tuft. 5932 is a beautiful fern-leaved sort. 5926 is a magnificent new variety with flowers often 4 inches in diameter on long stems; fine for cutting.
5926	— <i>— grandiflorum</i> (new)	..	..	..	3	25
5927	— Single Mixed	..	..	..	2	5
5929	<i>Tchihatchewii</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5	
5930	<i>Parthenium aureum</i>	2 3	..	yellow	1/2	5	
5932	— <i>— selaginoides hybridum</i>	10	} (Ornamental Rhubarb.)
5933	— Golden Gem	..	..	..	..	5
5938	<i>Rheum palmatum</i>	1	..	white	3	5	} (Ornamental Rhubarb.)
5939	<i>Collinianum</i>	..	..	..	..	5
5944	<i>Rhodanthe maculata</i>	2 3	tA	r. & w.	1	10	} Very beautiful, delicate-looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5945	— <i>— alba</i>	..	..	white	..	10
5946	— Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	10
5948	<i>Manglesii</i>	..	..	r. & w.	1/2	10
5952	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i>	1	hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrub.
	<i>Ricinus</i>	See page 90.
5956	<i>Rivina humilis</i>	3	gP	white	2	10	} Ornamental in fruit. For greenhouses.
5960	Rocket, Sweet . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	†hP	w. & pur.	..	5	
5962	White . . . " 20c.	white	..	5	} (Hesperis.) Free-blooming and very sweet-scented.
5964	<i>candidissima</i>	2	..	..	1 1/2	10
5969	<i>Romneya Coulteri</i>	2 3	hhP	..	2	10	} California Tree Matilija Poppy. Fine fls., resembling a poppy.
5974	<i>Rosa multiflora nana</i>	..	hP	mixed	..	25	
	Rose Champion	See <i>Agrostemma coronaria</i> .
	Rose of Heaven	See <i>Agrostemma Cæli-Rosa</i> .
	Rose of Sharon	See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> .
5980	<i>Rudbeckia amplexicaulis</i>	2	..	yellow	3	5	} Showy, large, yellow flowers, with brown cone.
5981	<i>superba bicolor</i>	..	..	..	..	5

NUMBER AND NAME <small>$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
5986	<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>	2 3	†gP	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	The Usambara Violet. Lovely violet-like flowers.
5989	<i>Salpiglossis azurea</i> . . . . .	..	hhA	..	1	5
5990	<i>coccinea</i>	scarlet	..	5	These annuals have showy, large, funnel-shaped flowers, mottled, veined and self-colored; fine for beds. They require a rich soil, and will well repay liberal treatment. No. 5992 is a splendid new large-flowered strain.
5992	Emperor (superbissima) . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
5993	Dwarf Mixed . . per oz., 60c.	..	..	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
5997	Tall Mixed 60c.	..	..	..	1	5
	Choice Collections, including—						
	8 vars. <i>Salpiglossis</i> , Tall					40	
	8 " " Dwarf					40	
	6 " " " "					35	
	<i>Salvia</i>						See page 91.
6000	<i>Sanvitalia procumbens</i> fl. pl.	hA	yellow	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Beautiful. Fine for beds or borders; flowers all summer.
6006	<i>Saponaria Calabrica</i> . . oz., 40c.	..	..	red	1	5
6008	—alba	white	..	5	Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
6009	—Scarlet Queen (new) . . . . .	..	..	scarlet	..	5
6012	<i>ocymoides</i>	1 2	hP	red	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
6020	<i>Saxifraga aizoon</i>	2	..	white	1	25	Curious little plants; especially adapted for rockwork.
6026	<i>Scabiosa candidissima</i>	2 3	hA	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
6027	—Double Snowball	5	All very showy border plants, with beautifully variegated flowers. Succeeds in ordinary garden soil. 6029 is a beautiful golden yellow, new variety.
6028	Black Purple (Mourning Bride) . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	5
6029	minor aurea fl. pl. . . . .	..	..	golden	..	10
6030	Caucasica (splendid) . . . . .	..	hP	lilac	..	10
6034	Mixed Tall oz., 40c.	..	hA	mixed	..	5	
6035	Dwarf Double Mixed. " 40c.	..	..	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
	Choice Collections, including—						
	8 vars. Dwarf Double					35	
	6 " " " "					30	
	8 " Tall Large-flowered.					35	
	6 " " " "					30	
6040	<i>Schizanthus Grahami</i>	hhA	s. & o.	2	5	Elegant and free-blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched dark purple spotted orange; fine for bedding. Grown in pots in early spring in greenhouse, become fine foliage plants with masses of blossoms. 6046 is a new strain of long-flowering, light-colored varieties; fine for pots.
6041	pinnatus . . . . .	..	..	p. v.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
6042	porrigens papilionaceus . . . . .	..	..	bk. eyd.	..	5
6043	retusus . . . . .	..	..	r. & o.	2	5
6044	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
6046	Wisetonensis . . . . .	..	hA	vars.	..	25
6048	Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	hhA	mixed	diff.	5	
	Choice Collection, including 6 varieties <i>Schizanthus</i>					30	
6052	<i>Schizopetalon Walkeri</i>	2	hA	white	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	Cannot bear transplanting.
6060	<i>Scotanthus tubiflorus</i>	3	tP	..	15	25	Handsome ornamental gourd.
6064	<i>Sedum cœruleum</i>	hA	blue	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	(Stone Crop.) Showy little plants, excellent for carpet beds. Plant in sandy soil.
6065	Maximowiczii . . . . .	..	hP	yellow	1	10
6066	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	$\frac{3}{4}$	10
	<i>Senecio elegans</i>						See Jacobæa.
6072	<i>Sensitive Plant</i> . . per oz., 75c.	2 3	tA	pink	..	5	(Mimosa.) Pretty and curious.
6080	<i>Silene Armeria</i>	1 2	†hP	red	2 3	5	(Catchfly.) Bright-colored, free-flowering annuals, suitable for rockwork or open border. <i>S. pendula</i> is largely grown for spring flower gardening. They succeed in any light, loamy soil.
6081	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
6082	—Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
6083	orientalis . . . . .	..	hP	rose	2	5
6084	pendula, rose . . . . .	..	hA	..	1	5
6086	—Double Rose . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
6088	—ruberrima . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
6089	—Bonnetti, dark stems . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
6090	Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
6098	‡ <i>Smilax</i> (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>) per oz., 75c.	2 3	gP	white	6	10	For table and house decoration. Fine for florists.
	<i>Snapdragon</i>						See page 91.

NUMBER AND NAME <small>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
6104	<i>Solanum</i> , White Eggplant . . .	3	tA	white	1	cts. 5	The <i>Solanums</i> are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are fine decorative plants and well worth cultivating. <i>S. giganteum</i> is the largest and handsomest of all, having flowers 3 inches in diameter. No. 6108 is a fine variety with drooping racemes of a delicate lilac color.
6105	Scarlet Eggplant . . . . .	..	..	scarlet	..	5	
6106	Striped Eggplant . . . . .	..	..	striped	2	5	
6108	<i>Seaforthianum</i> . . . . .	..	gP	lilac	5	10	
6109	Wetherill's Hybrid . . . . .	..	tA	blue	2	10	
6110	<i>robustum</i>	2 3	..	purple	3	10	
6112	<i>capsicastrum</i> . . . . .	..	gP	yellow	2	10	
6114	<i>giganteum</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	4	10	
6115	<i>Hendersoni</i> . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	10	
6116	<i>Warszewiczoides</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	3	10	
Choice Collection, including 6 varieties <i>Solanum</i> . . .						45	
6122	<i>Sphenogyne speciosa</i>	3	hA	yellow	1	5	Pretty showy annuals.
6126	<i>Spiræa ariæfolia</i>	2	hS	white	3	10	Fine shrubs; flower profusely.
6132	<i>Spraguea umbellata</i>	2 3	hhA	rose	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	Fine for rockwork or edges of flower beds.
6135	<i>Stachys lanata</i>	3	hP	striped	2	5	Silver-leaved, fine perennial.
6140	<i>Statice Bonduelli</i>	2	tA	yellow	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	(Sea Lavender.) Beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers which ought to be in all gardens.
6141	<i>incana hybrida</i> . . . . .	..	hP	mixed	..	5	
6142	<i>sinuata</i>	2 3	tA	blue	1	5	
6143	<i>candidissima</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
6145	<i>Suworowi</i> , bright rose . . . . .	..	hA	rose	..	5	
6149	Perennial Sorts Mixed . . . . .	..	hP	mixed	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
6154	<i>Stenactis speciosa</i> . . . . .	..	..	purple	2	5	Showy purple Composite.
6158	<i>Stephanophysum longifolium</i> . . . . .	..	hhP	scarlet	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	An acanthaceous plant, with bright colored flowers.
6162	<i>Stevia serrata</i>	2	gP	flesh	..	10	Fine for bouquets; scented.
Stocks, German Ten Weeks							See page 92.
6164	<i>Stokesia Cyanea</i>	2 3	hP	blue	2	10	("Cornflower Aster.") Pretty.
6169	<i>Streletzia Reginae</i> . . . . .	..	gP	o. & pur.	5	25	("Bird of Paradise Flower.") Fine greenhouse perennial.
<i>Streptocarpus</i> —							
6174	<i>Veitch's New Hybrids</i>	1 2	..	mixed	2	50	Very ornamental, profuse-blooming greenhouse plants.
6175	Giant-flowered Blue . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25	
6180	<i>Styrax Japonica</i>	1	hS	white	6	10	Bell-shaped flowers, followed by white berries. Fine.
Sunflower (<i>Helianthus</i>)							See page 93.
6194	<i>Swainsonia alba grandiflora</i>	1 3	gP	..	2	50	Fine greenhouse plants, easily grown in sandy, peaty soil.
6196	<i>Ferrandi carminea</i> . . . . .	..	..	carmine	..	50	
Sweet Peas							See page 94.
Sweet Sultan							See Centaurea, page 73.
Sweet William							See page 93.
6212	<i>Tacsonia Van Volxemii</i>	2 3	..	scarlet	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
6218	<i>Tagetes lucida</i>	2	tP	yellow	1	5	Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.
6219	<i>signata pumila</i>	2 3	hA	..	..	5	
Tassel Flower							See <i>Cacalia</i> .
6224	<i>Tecoma Smithi</i> (splendid) . . . . .	..	gP	lemon	6	50	Large heads of rich lemon flowers, flushed orange.
6241	<i>Thunbergia alata</i> . . . . .	..	hhA	buff	5	10	Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants if a little pains be taken with them. Thrive best in a rich compost of fibrous loam and sand.
6243	— <i>aurantiaca</i> . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	10	
6244	— <i>Bakeri</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
6246	— <i>Fryeri</i> . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	10	
6247	— <i>sulphurea</i> . . . . .	..	..	sulphur	..	10	
6248	— <i>intus alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	p. yel.	..	10	
6252	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
6262	<i>Torenia Fournieri</i> . . . . .	..	tA	purple	2	25	For borders and baskets. 6265 is golden yellow; deep red throat; 6262 is fine for pots.
6263	—"White Wings" . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25	
6265	<i>Bailloni</i> . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	25	

NUMBER AND NAME <small>Each ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
6269	<i>Trachelium coeruleum</i>	2	†hP	blue	½	5	Useful; border or greenhouse.
6274	<i>Trachymene coerulea</i> (Didiscus).	gA	5	Fine long-blooming annuals.
6278	<i>Trichosanthes colubrina</i>	3	gP	white	4	10	(Snake-Gourd.) So called from the shape of its fruit.
6279	<i>coccinea</i>	2	..	yellow	..	10	
6280	<i>palmata</i>	3	..	white	..	10	
6282	<i>Trifolium suaveolens</i>	2	hP	purple	tra.	5	An ornamental clover.
6286	<i>Tritoma uvaria</i>	2 3	hhP	or. red	3	10	(Red - Hot - Poker Plant.) Strong flowering plants; have showy spikes of bloom.
6287	<i>MacOwani</i> . . . . .	..	..	r. & yel.	1½	25
6289	† <i>Tropæolum canariense</i>	hhA	yellow	10	5	No. 6289 is the popular Canary Bird Flower. The others are fine for pot culture in the house. See, also, Nasturtium, pages 83 and 84.)
6290	<i>pentaphyllum</i> . . . . .	..	gP	or. & y	..	10
6291	<i>tricolor grandiflorum</i> . . . . .	..	..	or. & br.	..	25
6293	<i>Tunica saxifraga</i>	2	hhP	white	1	5	Pretty for rockwork.
6296	<i>Tyðæa hybrida grandiflora</i>	gP	mixed	..	50	Popular greenhouse plant.
6300	<i>Valeriana alba</i>	1 2	†hB	white	3	5	} Fine border plants; sweet-scented flowers.
6304	<i>rubra</i> . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
6306	<i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
6310	<i>Venidium calendulaceum</i>	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Beautiful for borders or pots.
6313	<i>Venus' Looking-Glass</i> . oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	(Specularia.) Pretty edging plant. 6315 gives about 50 per cent of double flowers.
6314	<i>White</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
6315	<i>Double</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
6316	<i>Venus' Navelwort</i> (Omphalodes linifolia)	2	1	5	} A handsome border flower. Easily grown.
6320	<i>Verbascum pannosum</i> . . . . .	..	hP	yellow	5	10
	<i>Verbena hybrida</i>	Fine decorative plant Beautiful white, woolly leaves. See page 97.
6326	<i>Verbena</i> (Aloysia) <i>citriodora</i>	2 3	gP	white	3	10	(Lemon Verbena.) Scented lvs.
6329	<i>Veronica</i> , Mixed	2	hP	mixed	½	10	Pretty for borders; fine colors.
6332	<i>Vicia Gerardii</i>	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	} Pretty pea-shaped flowers
6334	<i>fulgens</i> . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	10
6340	<i>Vinca alba</i> (pure white)	tP	white	..	10	} Fine for conservatory, parlor windows and borders or beds; very pretty.
6341	<i>rosea</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
6342	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	ro. & w.	..	10
6343	— <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
6349	<i>Violets</i> , Sweet-scented	1 2	..	blue	½	10	(Viola.) All have great beauty and fragrance. Seed takes a long time to germinate.
6350	<i>The Czar</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
6351	<i>White</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
6359	<i>Viola cornuta</i> , Purple Queen	purple	..	10	} Fine and early-flowering. See Violets.
6360	— <i>Mauve Queen</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
6361	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
6365	<i>Virginian Stock</i> . . per oz., 20c.	hA	red	1	5	(Malcolmia maritima.) Early flowering and fine.
6366	<i>White</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
6368	<i>Crimson King</i> . . . . .	..	..	crimson	..	5
6369	<i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
6375	<i>Viscaria elegans picta</i>	2 3	..	sc. & w	1½	5	} Abundant blooming, hardy annuals, very effective in massing. They are easily grown, and succeed best in light, rich loam.
6376	<i>oculata</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	¾	5
6377	— <i>coerulea</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
6378	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
6379	— <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
6384	<i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5
6388	<i>Wallflower</i> , Brown . . oz., 40c.	1 3	tP	brown	1½	5	(Cheiranthus Cheiri.) Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bed-
6389	<i>Yellow</i> . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	5
6390	<i>Harbinger</i> , Early . . . . .	..	..	golden	..	5
6391	<i>Tom Thumb</i> . New varieties. . . . .	..	..	vars.	..	5
6391a	<i>Double Dwarf Branching</i>. . . . .	..	..	yellow	¾	25
6391b	— <i>Golden yellow</i>	25	
6391b	— <i>Dark Brown</i>	brown	..	25	



ZINNIA (See page 97)



VERBENA (See page 97)



SCABIOSA CAUCASICA (See page 117)



PRIMULA OBCONICA GRANDIFLORA (See page 115)



SWEET WILLIAM (See page 93)

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	
20-1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
Wallflower, continued—						cts.		
6392	Mixed per oz., 40c.	1	3	tP	mixed	1 1/2	5	ders. No. 6396 is one of the most valuable of recent in troduction, flowering the first season from seed.
6393	—Tom Thumb . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3/4	10
6394	German Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	10
6396	Paris, Single Annual . . . . .	..	hA	..	..	1 1/2	10
Choice Collections, including—								
12 vars. Double German						\$1 00		
8 " " " "						80		
6 " " " "						65		
6400	Whitlavia grandiflora . oz., 40c.	..	..	purple	..	5	} Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free-flowering.
6401	—alba " 40c.	..	..	white	..	5	
6404	gloxinoides . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	..	5	
6408	Worms (Scorpiurus)	2	3	..	scarlet	1	5	Seeds are very curious.
6412	Wigandia Vigieri	†tP	red	4	10	10	Fine tropical leaves.
6418	Xeranthemum annuum	2	hA	purple	2	5	} One of the oldest Everlastings; the flowers retain their color and form longest of all.	
6419	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
6420	—multiflorum . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	5	
6421	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
6422	—superbissimum fl. pl. . . . .	..	..	purple	..	5	
Choice Collection, including 6 varieties Xeranthemum						30		
6430	Yucca filamentosa	2	3	hhP	gr.&wh.	3	10	} Very showy, attractive plants for the subtropical garden; many large white flowers.
6432	gloriosa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	10
Zinnia								See page 97.

MIXED ANNUALS FOR WILD GARDEN

Bright-colored, summer-flowering, easily grown hardy annuals in the greatest variety for sowing broadcast Per oz., 10 cts.; 1/4 lb., 30 cts.; 1/2 lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$1, postpaid.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Many of these Grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

NUMBER AND NAME <small>20-1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
6500 *Agrostis nebulosa		2	hA	apet.	1	cts. 5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
6501 pulchella . . . . .		..	..	..	..	5	
6502 minutiflora . . . . .		..	..	..	..	10	
6506 * Andropogon argenteus		3	hP	..	3	5	} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
6509 Arundo Donax . . . . .		..	..	..	10	5	
6510 *—fol. variegatis . . . . .		..	..	..	..	10	} Subtropical plants of stately growth; ornamental habit.
6515 Avena sterilis		2	3	hA	..	3	
6520 Briza geniculata		2	..	..	1	5	} (Quaking Grass.) No. 6522 is very pretty for bouquets.
6521 gracilis . . . . .		..	..	..	..	5	
6522 maxima . . . . .		..	..	..	1 1/2	5	
6528 Brizopyrum siculum . . . . .		..	..	..	3/4	5	Dwarf species of Spike Grass.
6534 Bromus brizaeformis . . . . .		..	hP	..	3	5	} No. 6534 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well-known pest.
6535 macrostachys . . . . .		..	..	..	..	5	
6536 madritensis . . . . .		..	..	..	..	5	
6540 Chloropsis Blanchardiana . . . . .		..	tP	..	..	25	Dwarf; very fine for edgings.
6544 Chloris barbata vera . . . . .		..	..	..	1	5	Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.

PALM SEEDS

The Palm seeds we offer are imported direct from approved sources in Australia, New Zealand, South America, Central America and the West Indies, and are unexcelled in quality and purity. Fresh seeds arrive throughout the year, as the various species mature, but the greater number come during the spring and summer. Customers are invited to let us book their orders, to be sent from time to time as fresh shipments arrive.

	Pkt. 100 seeds.	
Areca lutescens 12 seeds,	\$0 25	\$1 25
<i>rubra</i> 12	" 25	1 25
<i>sapida</i> 12	" 25	1 25
Brahea filifera (Washingtonia) 25	" 10	30
<i>robusta</i> 15	" 10	50
Caryota urens 12	" 25	1 25
Chamærops <i>Canariensis</i> 8	" 10	1 00
<i>elegans argentea</i> 8	" 10	1 00
<i>excelsa</i> 25	" 10	30
<i>humilis</i> 20	" 10	40
Cocos australis 12	" 25	1 25
<i>Bonnetti</i> 10	" 25	2 00
<i>campestris</i> 10	" 25	2 00
<i>Weddelliana</i> 8	" 25	2 50
Corypha australis (Cabbage Palm) 12	" 10	60
Dracæna australis 25	" 10	25
<i>indivisa</i> 25	" 10	25
<i>lineata</i> 25	" 10	25
<i>Draco</i> 8	" 10	1 00
<i>Veitchii</i> 20	" 25	1 00
Geonoma gracilis 8	" 25	2 50
Kentia Belmoreana 12	" 25	1 25
<i>Forsteriana</i> 12	" 25	1 50
<i>Canterburyana</i> (Umbrella Palm) 10	" 40	3 00
Latania Borbonica 12	" 10	50
Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Banana) 12	" 25	1 50
Oreodoxa regia (Royal Palm) 12	" 25	1 25
Pandanus utilis (Screw Pine). 12	" 25	1 25
Phoenix Canariensis 12	" 10	50
<i>dactylifera</i> (Date Palm) . 15	" 25	1 00



ARECA LUTESCENS

	Pkt. 100 seeds	
Phoenix leonensis 12 seeds	\$0 10	\$0 75
<i>reclinata</i> 15	" 25	1 00
<i>rupicola</i> 10	" 25	2 00
<i>tenuis</i> 12	" 10	60
<i>Zanzibariensis</i> 12	" 25	1 25
<i>pumila</i> 12	" 10	75
Seaforthia elegans 12	" 25	1 25

Collections of 10 varieties of Palm Seeds, by names, our selection, \$1 each

Throughout the year we have *Cycas revoluta* stems (Sago Palm) in various sizes direct from Japan.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS

Free by mail at prices affixed

100 Annuals, Biennials and Perennials . . .	\$4 00	50 Choice Greenhouse Seeds	\$8 00
50 " " " " "	2 00	25 " " " " "	4 00
25 " " " " "	1 00	12 " " " " "	2 50
12 " " " " "	50	50 Choice Amer. Seeds for European Culture	4 00
25 More Rare Annuals	2 00	25 " " " " "	2 00
10 " " " " "	1 00	12 Annuals for Bees	50
20 Choice Hardy Biennials and Perennials .	1 00		

All strictly our own selections

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS

Abronia umbellata,	Cosmos,	Marigold,
Ageratum Mexicanum,	Cuphea,	Mignonette,
Alyssum maritimum,	Dahlia, Single,	Pansy,
Amarantus tricolor,	Dianthus Chinensis,	Phlox Drummondii,
Ammobium alatum,	Digitalis, assorted,	Reseda odorata,
Aquilegia chrysantha,	Gaillardia,	Salvia splendens,
Aster,	Gaura Lindheimeri,	Scabiosa,
Balsams,	Gilia tricolor,	Sanvitalia procumbens,
Cacalia coccinea,	Globe Amaranthus,	Silene, Mixed,
Calliopsis lanceolata,	Godetia, assorted,	Statice, assorted,
Callirhoe pedata,	Gypsophila,	Stevia serrata,
Candytuft,	Impatiens Sultani,	Stocks, Ten Weeks,
Carnation,	Kaulfussia amelloides,	Sweet Peas,
Centaurea,	Kochia scoparia,	Verbena,
Centranthus macrosiphon,	Leptosiphon,	Viscaria oculata,
Chrysanthemum inodorum,	Lobelia Erinus,	Zinnia, all the double varieties.
Collinsia bicolor and verna,	Malope grandiflora,	

GLADIOLUS

Gladioli are very easily grown. Any good soil suits them. Plant, as soon as all danger from frost is past, about 3 inches deep and 7 or 8 inches apart. By planting at intervals up to the first of July these fine flowers can be had in bloom all through the summer and fall—the later to flower being the best. About the end of October, when the leaves begin to wither, the bulb should be taken up, dried in the open air, and then stored in a dry place free from frost for planting next spring.

VARIOUS MIXED GLADIOLI

	Doz.	100	1,000
Mixed Varieties of Red and Scarlet	\$0 40	\$1 75	\$12 00
“ White and Light. Standard selection	45	2 25	18 00
“ White and Light. Extra fine for florists’ use	60	3 25	30 00
“ Striped and Variegated	50	3 00	25 00
“ Pink	40	2 00	15 00
“ Yellow and Orange	70	4 00	34 00
“ Hybrids. All colors	40	2 00	12 00
“ Finest Selected Seedlings. All colors in greatest variety	40	2 00	14 00

Mixed Lemoine’s. Fine bright colorings and odd markings 45 2 50 20 00

Mixed Childsii. Superb large-flowered 50 3 00 22 00

Groff’s New Hybrids. Splendid new strain embracing thousands of varieties in greatest diversity of colors. Mixed hybrid seedlings, first selection 50 3 00 20 00



GLADIOLI

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLI

	Each	Doz.
Agatha. Rose, suffused with lake, flamed with carmine amaranth, clear yellow spots. Very showy	\$0 15	\$1 25
Amalthee. Pure white; large violet-red blotch; velvety violet; lower petals tinted lilac	10	1 00
Andre Leroy. Deep cherry, flamed and striped darker; white blotch and stripe	15	1 25
Angele. White; showy and effective	10	1 00
Apollon. Rosy lilac, with a large rose blotch, striped white in the center	15	1 25
Ariane. White, tinged rosy lilac, bordered and flamed carmine-rose; lower petals pure white	20	2 00
Astarte. Compact, finely shaped spike of large flowers, pale rosy lilac streaked with rose	15	1 25
Autumn Giant. Very brilliant orange-yellow and scarlet, deep golden yellow throats. Splendid spike often 3 feet long, grows 4 to 6 feet high. Blooms from late August until October if planted early. Fine for cutting. New	30	3 00
Baucis. Fine spike, with large flowers of rose, slightly tinged salmon; blotch dark amaranth-red	15	1 25
Benvenuto. Brilliant light orange-red, white blotch	15	1 25
Bicolore. Bright rosy salmon; lower petals ivory-white, suffused rose at the edges	20	2 00
Brenchleyensis. Bright vermilion-scarlet per 100, \$2	05	45
Calypso. Flesh-colored rose, streaked with rose and blotched carmine	15	1 25
Carmen. Straw-colored, slightly streaked rose-amaranth on the outer, citron-yellow at the base of the inner petals	20	2 00
Carnation. Fleshy white, tinged at the edges carmine, the lower petals blotched purplish carmine	15	1 25

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLI, continued

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Ceres. Pure white, spotted with purplish rose per 100, \$3 .	\$0 06	\$0 50	Marechal Vaillant. Very brilliant scarlet, with large pure white blotch . .	\$0 15	\$1 25
Chicago. Compact spike of well-expanded flowers. Very dark carmine-red, with a few almost black stripes, large white blotch and center band .	10	1 00	Matador. Fine spike, with splendid flowers of brilliant carmine-red, striped and blotched pure white	15	1 25
Christopher Columbus. Very large, rosy carmine flamed red, large violet-red blotch on lower petals	15	1 25	May. Fine pure white, flaked rosy crimson, superb spike. <i>The best of all for forcing in greenhouse</i> . . per 100, \$4 .	10	75
Conquete. Bright cherry red, pure white blotch, upper petals striped rose . . .	10	1 00	Michigan. Tall, compact spike, large bright cherry red flowers, white blotch.	15	1 25
Crepuscle. Splendid spike; flowers lilac-rose, flushed carmine, and with violet on the edges of the petals . . .	15	1 25	Neron. Tall spike; dark crimson, suffused with dark blood-red and violet.	15	1 25
Daphnis. Fine rosy salmon, flamed slaty violet, blotch white	20	2 00	Norma. Pure white, occasionally very slightly suffused with pale lilac . . .	20	2 00
Diamant. Extra large, fleshy white; throat ivory-white, blotched and streaked carmine	10	1 00	Pactole. Beautiful yellow, slightly tinged with rose at the edges, blotch of a darker shade	10	1 00
Escarboucle. Dark carmine-red, pure white band and blood-red blotch . .	10	1 00	Pepita. Golden yellow, slightly striped carmine at the edges of the petals . .	15	1 25
Fatma. Ivory-white, striped bright rosy salmon; violet blotch	15	1 25	Phebus. Brilliant red, with large pure white and very conspicuous blotch . .	15	1 25
Feu follet. Well-opened flowers with ivory-white throat, richly tinted and striped with carmine at the edges . .	10	1 00	Professor Maxime Cornu. Compact spike; large flowers of a fine intense blood-red color, streaked vermilion	15	1 25
Flamboyant. Large, fiery scarlet . . .	15	1 25	Proserpine. Very large, well-expanded, cherry-red flowers, banded with slate-color; tall spike	15	1 25
Formosa. Large and perfectly shaped spike. Delicate satiny rose, slightly striped with carmine on the edges . .	20	2 00	Reverend Berkeley. Light rose, tinged with violet-carmine, white blotch . .	10	1 00
Grandesse. Very large, well-opened flower; petals fleshy white, slightly suffused with fresh lilac. Carmine blotch.	10	1 00	Rossini. Dark amaranth-red, streaked and blotched white	15	1 25
Isaac Buchanan. Very fine yellow . .	10	1 00	Shakespeare. White, very slightly suffused with carmine-rose; large rosy blotch. <i>Fine for forcing</i>	10	1 00
Lamarck (de). Large flowers, cherry-colored, tinted orange, blazed red, large pure white stain	10	75	Suffren. Flowers fresh, bright cherry-rose, blotch carmine, with violet center stripe; very pretty	10	1 00
Le Phare. Brilliant fiery red; very showy.	20	2 00	Sultana. Bright satin-rose, flamed with carmine, purple-carmine blotch . .	15	1 25
Le Poussin. Light red, white blotch . .	10	1 00	Surprise. Rose-amaranth; very late-blooming variety	10	1 00
Le Tintoret. Fine cherry-rose, flamed with carmine, carmine blotch on yellow tinted ground	15	1 25	Tigridia. Flowers salmon-yellow, very large and well open, capriciously flamed with rosy carmine	15	1 25
Madame Monneret. Delicate rose . . . per 100, \$3 .	\$0 06	50	Titania. Beautiful tall spike, creamy salmon flamed cherry	10	1 00
Madame Poret. Large spikes of coppery rose-colored flowers, with a slight golden blotch	15	1 25	Van Dael. Very large flowers of a delicate salmon-rose at the center, streaked with blood-red at the top of petals . .	15	1 25

NEW GIANT CHILDSII GLADIOLI

Very tall and erect, often 4 or 5 feet high, with spikes of bloom over 2 feet long. The flowers are of great substance and of gigantic size, frequently 7 to 9 inches across. Every color known among Gladioli.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
America. Beautiful soft flesh pink, slightly tinged with lavender. Strong and healthy; erect spike of the largest flowers. New	\$0 30	\$3 00	Little Blush. Dwarf habit; compact spike of bluish white	\$0 15	\$1 25
Columbia. Light orange-scarlet, blotched and penciled bluish purple .	10	1 00	Marginata. Fine salmon, with crimson and white throat, each petal having a delicate margin of slate blue . . .	10	1 00
Dr. Sellow. Large spike. Deep, rich, rosy crimson, penciled darker . . .	10	1 00	Mottled Gem. Beautifully mottled white, violet and scarlet	10	1 00
Florida. Deep dark red. Very early .	10	1 00	Mrs. Beecher. Beautiful deep rosy crimson; pure white throat, marked carmine	10	1 00
Gov. McCormack. Beautiful rose, mottled with silvery green, with violet and white mottled throat. Extra large flower and truss. Very odd . . .	10	1 00	Nezinscott. Blood-scarlet, crimson-black blotches	10	1 00
Henry Gillman. Deep salmon-scarlet, with pure white bands through each petal, and throat peculiarly mottled .	10	1 00	Oddity. Amaranth-red, throat mottled red and white	10	1 00
			Wm. Falconer. Enormous size; beautiful clear light pink	10	1 00

DAHLIAS

DOUBLE SHOW AND FANCY

	Each	Doz.
A. D. Livoni. Best clear pink . . .	\$0 15	\$1 50
A. Pfefferhorn. Large; bright crimson .	15	1 50
Arabella. Primrose, shaded rose . . .	15	1 50
Diadem. Very large, dark rich crimson.	15	1 50
Elegans. Bright purple, striped white .	15	1 50
Emily Edwards. White, tipped pink .	15	1 50
Fern-leaved Beauty. Pure white, margined dark crimson-scarlet	15	1 50
Germania. Immense size; splendid light pink; perfect in form and color.	25	2 50
Lyndhurst. Fine large red	15	1 50
Miss Cannell. Suffused white, tipped crimson	15	1 50
Miss Dodd. Very large, pure yellow . .	15	1 50
Mrs. N. Halls. Very large, rich purple .	15	1 50
Olympia. Immense size, with full high center; deep rose-pink, striped and penciled rich crimson; profuse bloomer	20	2 00
Pink Dandy. Large; pure pink; full round form; free bloomer, on long stems	25	2 50
Queen Victoria. Splendid pure yellow .	15	1 50
Red Hussar. Purest cardinal-red; fine form; on long stems	15	1 50
Snow. Snow-white; large; early and profuse bloomer	15	1 50
White Swan. Large pure white	15	1 50



A COLLECTION OF DAHLIAS

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

	Each	Doz.
Clifford W. Bruton. Large, clear pure yellow	\$0 15	\$1 50
Constance. Beautiful snow-white . . .	15	1 50
Eureka. Large, deep rose, quilled petals. Seedling of Grand Duke Alexis.	20	2 00
Frank L. Bassett. Bright purple, shading to blue; extremely profuse bloomer.	15	1 50
Grand Duke Alexis. Pure white, distinctly tinged delicate pink	15	1 50
Jumbo. Very large, crimson-scarlet, shaded darker	15	1 50
Nymphæa. An exquisite light pink, tinted lighter toward the center . . .	15	1 50
Pendent. Very large, rich crimson, shading to maroon, extremely early and a very profuse bloomer	20	2 00
Zulu. Rightly named the "Black Dahlia"; jet black, changing to black-maroon	15	1 50

CACTUS DAHLIAS

	Each	Doz.
Augusta Victoria. Large, pure white; very fine	\$0 15	\$1 50
Brunhilde. Rich plum color, early and a profuse bloomer	25	2 50
Kriemhilde. Beautiful clear pink, tinting lighter toward the center	25	2 50
Norfolk Hero. Rich crimson-scarlet . .	15	1 50
Miss A. Nightingale. Large, yellow, shaded red	15	1 50
Venus. Dwarf; snow-white, profuse bloomer; a perfect pompon Cactus	15	1 50
Volker. Brightest yellow. A very early and profuse bloomer	25	2 50

POMPON DAHLIAS

	Each	Doz.
Alewine. White, flushed rosy lake	\$0 15	\$1 50
Catherine. Best pure yellow	15	1 50
Philip Freud. Richest orange-salmon	15	1 50
Prince Charming. White, penciled, suffused and heavily tipped purple-pink	15	1 50
Rougiere Chauviere. Delicate crimson, penciled and striped pink and white	15	1 50
Snowclad. Best white	15	1 50
Sunshine. Best bright red	15	1 50

SINGLE DAHLIAS

	Each	Doz.
20TH CENTURY. Very beautiful brilliant pink, overlaid crimson, tipped white, with white disc around the center	\$0 25	\$2 50
Ami Barrillet. Pure garnet, purple foliage; distinct and striking.	15	1 50
Buttercup. Bright yellow, tipped deeper; profuse bloomer	25	2 50
Fashion. Crimson-maroon; white disc	15	1 50
John Downie. Rich red; fine	15	1 50
Lustre. Lovely pink, white disc	15	1 50
Mrs. Bowman. Large, purple	15	1 50
Snow Queen. Fine pure white	15	1 50
White Cross. Rosy lake, white stripe	20	2 00

HERBACEOUS PAEONIES

	Each	Doz.
Alice de Julvecourt (<i>Pulcherrima</i>). Light flesh-pink, fading to flesh-white, center tinted pink and salmon, finishing flesh-white, with a few petals tipped with violaceous pink. Strong, rigid stems	\$0 40	\$4 00
Beaute Francaise . Nice shaped bloom; bright clear pink, shaded lightly with lilac at the center	60	6 00
Charlemagne . Creamy white, center light lilac flesh shaded with chamois; immense bloom; late. Exceptionally fine	40	4 00
Duke of Wellington . Very large, well-formed, sulphur-white bloom. Habit ideal. Stems very firm and long. Strong grower; very fragrant. The true variety is quite scarce . .	75	7 50
Festiva Maxima . Enormous full, double bloom; petalage very broad; color snow-white, with an occasional purplish carmine spot. Vigorous grower, grand habit, splendid strong stems, early bloomer	75	7 50
Gigantea . This is the finest early pink Pæony that we have for cut-flower purposes. It is one of the earliest to bloom; produces an enormous flower 6 to 7 inches in diameter, on a long stem. Deliciously fragrant. Very effective for decorative purposes	75	7 50
Golden Harvest . Very striking variety, the guard petals being blush pink, with a distinct blush white guard and blush center, a few of the center petals tipped and striped with light crimson. Strong, delicate fragrance. Good grower, vigorous habit	60	6 00
Mont Blanc (<i>Alba sulphurea</i>). Broad snow-white guard petals, center forming a very full, high cushion; color creamy yellow, fading to yellowish white when the flower is old .	75	7 50
Achillea . Fine large bloom, long stem, healthy grower, profuse bloomer. Opens light, flesh-colored pink, finishing blush white, with an occasional creamy spot	40	4 00
Humei carnea . Color soft clear rose-pink, large, very compact, deep full bloom on long stem. Strong cinnamon fragrance. Strong grower. Very late	30	3 00
Queen Victoria . Large, full, compact bloom, with fine broad guard petals. Opens flesh-white, center petals tipped with red blotches. One of the best cut-flower varieties . .	40	4 00
Richardson's rubra superba . Large, very full, compact bloom. Color brilliant ruby crimson. It is undoubtedly the latest Pæony that we have	50	5 00
Officinalis rosea, superba . Deep purplish rose; very brilliant and effective	30	3 00

LILIES

Lilies are easily grown, and require little care. They do best in a light, well-drained soil. Some peat or leaf-mould may be used to advantage. *L. auratum* cannot bear manure, but thrives in ordinary light soil. They also prefer a partial shade, and the taller sorts must have protection from high winds.

	Each	Doz.
Auratum (<i>Golden-banded Lily</i>). The grandest of all hardy Lilies; flowers white, spotted with maroon, having a bright yellow band through each petal. 8 to 9 inches . . . per 100, \$9 . \$0 15 \$1 25 9 to 11 inches . . . per 100, \$12 . 20 1 75 11 to 13 inches . . . per 100, \$20 . 30 3 00		
Auratum macranthum . A splendid variety of the above with much larger flowers. 5 to 8 feet . per 100, \$20 . 30 3 00		
Auratum pictum . Beautifully spotted dark crimson	35	3 50
Auratum rubro vittatum . Enormous flowers; sometimes measure 10 inches across; pure white, beautifully spotted and with a deep crimson stripe through center of each petal; very fragrant . 65 7 00		
Auratum virginalis . Large, pure white flowers, with yellow-banded petals . 50 5 00		
Auratum Wittei . Very large, pure white, with raised spots of satiny white . 65 7 00		
Atrosanguineum . Crimson, black spots. 30 3 00		
Batemani . Bright apricot 15 1 50		
Colchicum . Citron, spotted black . . 60 6 00		
Excelsum (<i>Testaceum</i>). Lovely cream-colored flowers, tinged with apricot; very fragrant, elegant and stately. 5 ft. 70 7 00		
Gigantum . A magnificent species, growing 6 to 10 feet high; color white with purple throat; extra large . . 3 00		
Krameri . White slightly tinged with red; sweet-scented \$0 15 \$1 50		
Leichtlinii . Orange-red, with crimson spots. 2 to 3 feet 20 2 00		
Philippinensis . Snowy white and of delicate fragrance. A rare and beautiful Lily from the Philippine Islands. A great improvement on <i>Lilium Harrisii</i> , the flowers being much larger and longer and of a gracefully tapering trumpet shape. Perfectly hardy; a splendid garden bulb, but more satisfactory for pots. The bulbs after blooming remain dormant only a short time. It often has as many as 3 blooming periods a year 30 3 00		
Speciosum album Kraetzerei . Beautiful pure white flowers of large size; one of the handsomest and easiest grown Lilies we have. 2 to 4 feet high. 8 to 9 inches 20 2 00 9 to 11 inches 25 2 50		
Speciosum rubrum Melpomene . Very dark, crimson-spotted flowers of large size. 9 to 11 inches . . per 100, \$12 . 20 2 00		
Tigrinum (<i>Tiger Lily</i>). Orange-salmon, spotted black 10 1 00		
Tigrinum splendens . Rich scarlet, with black spots; finest of all Tiger Lilies. 10 1 00		
Tigrinum flore pleno . Double Tiger Lily; bright orange-red, with black spots. 4 to 5 feet 12 1 25		

AMARYLLIS

The most suitable soil is good loam, with one-fourth part of leaf-mould or pulverized manure, and some sand. Good drainage is very important.

Aulica (<i>Lily of the Palace</i>). Very large, handsome flowers, crimson shaded with green	Each	Doz.		Johnsoni (<i>Spice Lily</i>). Very large; exceedingly beautiful flower, crimson, striped white	Each	Doz.	
			\$1 00				\$0 50 \$5 00
Belladonna major . Violet and white; in large umbels; fragrant		25	\$2 50	Longifolia rosea . Rose; hardy		25	2 50
Cleopatra . Red, white margin		3 50		" alba . White; hardy		25	2 50
Josephine (gigantea) . Extra size bulbs.		6 00		Orientalis . Fine; rare variety		4 00	
Formosissima (<i>Jacobæan Lily</i>). Pretty scarlet flowers; may be planted outside in the spring . . . per 100, \$7		15	1 25	Ornatum . White, finely striped rose.		3 50	
				Prince of Orange . Bright orange		1 50	
				Mixed Hybrids . Beautifully colored; large bulbs		55	5 50

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

Splendid pot-plants for the house or for bedding. For bedding they should be started in hotbed in

March and April.

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
Single Crimson	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$4 00	Single Mixed	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$4 00
" Scarlet	10	75	4 00	Double White	15	1 50	9 00
" Rose	10	75	4 00	" Yellow	15	1 50	9 00
" White	10	75	4 00	" Rose	15	1 50	9 00
" Yellow	10	75	4 00	" Mixed	15	1 25	8 00
" Pink	10	75	4 00				

CRINUMS

The most suitable soil is a compost of turfy loam, cow manure and some sand. They should be grown in large pots or in tubs, about three-fourths of the bulb being out of the soil. In late fall they should be removed to a coolhouse and allowed to rest till new leaves begin to appear in February. They may be placed outside when warm weather begins and will flower all through the summer, making splendid lawn or veranda plants.

Giganteum, Giant White . Immense bulbs; large white flowers; blooms all summer; very fragrant; they should be watered plentifully while growing	Each		\$2 00	Kirki . Large umbels of beautiful pure white flowers, with purple stripe in center of each petal	Each		\$0 75
Amabile, Giant Pink . Extra large, bright pink, with white stripe; splendid flower; enormous bulb. This and the Giant White are unsurpassed for growing in tubs, blooming profusely outside all summer			2 00	Powellii . It produces long stems bearing at the top five to eight large, dark rose, bell-shaped flowers 3 to 4 inches long and of great beauty			40
				Powellii album . Pure white. A very beautiful sort			75

MONTBRETIAS

Hardy summer-flowering, bulbous plants that are becoming more popular every year. They should be planted in groups and left undisturbed. Ordinary garden soil and a sunny position suit them.

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
Aurea . Golden yellow	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$2 50	Elegans . Bright yellow, out-side streaked with vermillion; fine	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$2 00
Bouquet Parfait . Large bright vermillion flowers, with deep yellow center	05	40	2 25	Etoile de Feu . Bright vermillion, with deep yellow center; large flowers	08	60	3 50
Crocsmiæflora . Large; bright orange, tinged scarlet	05	30	1 50	Golden Sheaf . Bright yellow	05	40	2 00
Eldorado . Large, golden yellow flowers; very floriferous; dwarf	05	40	2 25	Pottsii . Orange and scarlet; very free-flowering	05	25	1 25

TIGRIDIAS Ready in April

These very handsome summer-flowering bulbs should be planted in the spring. They will flower profusely all summer. The plants grow about 2 feet high, with large and finely colored flowers.

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
Canariensis . Very handsome light yellow, with brown spots	\$0 08	\$0 60	\$4 00	Immaculata alba . Pure white; unspotted	\$0 08	\$0 60	\$4 00
Cælestis . Beautiful light blue	08	75	5 00	Speciosa pavonia . Bright crimson, mottled yellow	08	60	3 50
Conchiflora . Rich yellow, spotted red	08	60	3 50	Grandiflora alba . Large-flowered; white, spotted crimson	08	60	3 50

NEW LARGE-FLOWERED JAPAN IRIS

(*Iris Kämpferi*)

These are of easy culture, requiring very little attention after once being planted. They do best in a light, rich, sandy soil, and in a sunny situation. Good drainage is very important. They require a liberal supply of water when growing.

We are importing from Japan a large supply of the following twenty-four newest and best of these magnificent Irises, which excel in size, perfection of form and richness of color, any ever shown. They come in large extra-strong clumps.

	Each	Doz.	100
Shigure-Momiji. White, splashed, feathered and speckled crimson-claret, pale yellow blotches radiating out into the petals; three standards deep ruby-crimson, feathered lavender	\$0 40	\$4 00	\$25 00
Kagaribi. Rich crimson-claret, yellow blotches; standards dense white, tipped violet.	40	4 00	25 00
Ran. Violet-purple, with a rich greenish blue halo surrounding the large primrose blotches; three standards pale lilac, margined and tipped violet; beautiful . . .	40	4 00	25 00
Momiji-Taki. White, overlaid with light lavender, large primrose blotches; standards and petaloid stigmas white, edged and tipped purple; large flower	40	4 00	25 00
Mine-Uchi-Nami. White, splashed, blotched and speckled rich purple, large primrose blotches; seven thin white standards suffused light lavender-blue, radiating into deep purple	40	4 00	25 00
Sumano-Ura. White, overlaid with pale lavender, splashed, penciled and feathered lilac and purple, yellow blotches; two standards pale lavender, purple scalloped edges; petaloid stigmas pale lavender, edges and tips feathered purple; large flower	40	4 00	25 00
Shiraga. Deep violet-purple, large yellow blotches; standards suffused pale lavender.	40	4 00	25 00
Ujigawa. Lavender-carmine, radiating out into suffused violet at the edges of the petals, large yellow blotches; standards pale lavender-carmine, edged and tipped ruby-crimson	40	4 00	25 00
Shishi-Ikari. Deep purple-carmine, primrose blotches, surrounded by a very distinct violet-carmine halo; three large, dense white standards, suffused pale lavender .	40	4 00	25 00
Karako-Asobi. Ultramarine-blue, primrose blotches; standards very large and same color	40	4 00	25 00
Hatsugane. Dense white, penciled and feathered lilac and purple, primrose blotches.	40	4 00	25 00
Kurefue-Koe. Lavender-blue, very large orange blotches; standards purple, edged and tipped white; petaloid stigmas rich crimson-claret; large flower	40	4 00	25 00
Uchu. Lavender-blue, yellow blotches, surrounded with white halo radiating out into broad lines; three thin white standards tipped blue; petaloid stigmas white, tipped blue	40	4 00	25 00
Getkanami. Dense pure white, yellow blotches; petaloid stigmas creamy	40	4 00	25 00
Tatsuna-Koe. Pure white, veined claret with primrose blotches; standards creamy .	40	4 00	25 00
Shutyu-Hana. White ground, striped crimson-claret, yellow blotches; standards white, bordered and stained lilac; striking flower	40	4 00	25 00
Musashiji. Suffused purple-lilac, radiating into deep purple at edges, primrose blotches.	40	4 00	25 00
Horai Kazari. White, splashed and blotched lavender-purple, primrose blotches; three dense purple petaloid stigmas, with thin white edges	40	4 00	25 00
Giyoken-Musume. Dense white, penciled and feathered purple-lilac; primrose blotches; five standards white, suffused lilac, edged and tipped purple-lilac; handsome flower	40	4 00	25 00
Komochi-Guma. Rich bluish purple, golden yellow blotches; standards purple-lilac, edged white, petaloid stigmas bluish purple, radiating into light blue edged sky blue	40	4 00	25 00
En-Uno-Sora. Light crimson-claret, suffused lavender-blue, primrose blotches, radiating into crimson-claret; standards creamy, edged and tipped crimson-claret . .	40	4 00	25 00
Kagurajishi. Rich vinous purple, yellow blotches; standards and petaloid stigmas dense white, radiating into lavender-blue and edged purple-lilac. Beautiful . . .	40	4 00	25 00
Nobori-Riu. Rich greenish blue, large golden yellow blotches; standards white, radiating out into purple-lilac at the edges. Striking	40	4 00	25 00
Geishoi. Ruby-crimson, very large yellow blotches; standards white, edged and tipped lilac; petaloid stigmas creamy, veined and tipped crimson-claret	40	4 00	25 00
Mixed Common Japan Iris, Single and Double	10	75	4 00

HARDY PHLOX

For hardy clumps of brilliantly colored masses of flowers on the lawn or among the shrubbery, Hardy Perennial Phlox takes the very first rank. The great showy heads of bloom are produced in gorgeous profusion, from midsummer until checked by frost. We can furnish fine named varieties at 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Miscellaneous Bulbs and Roots

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
ACIDANTHERA , bicolor. A				HÆMANTHUS albiflos. White	\$1 25		
gladiolus-like bulb grow-				coccineus. Scarlet; for pots	1 50		
ing 2 feet high. See Nov-				puniceus. Orange-red; for pots	1 25		
elties	\$0 25	\$2 50		tigrinus. Crimson; for pots	2 00		
ALSTROMERIA , Mixed. Tall				HELLEBORUS niger (<i>Christmas</i>			
plant, with beautiful flowers	10	85	\$5 50	<i>Rose</i>). Hardy; valuable for			
ANEMONE , Caen Mixed (<i>Poppy-</i>				forcing	30	\$3 00	
<i>flowered Anemone</i>)	05	35	2 00	HYACINTHUS candicans	05	45	\$3 00
Blue Incomparable. Azure-blue;				INCARVILLEA Delavayi	25	2 50	
double	05	40	2 50	ISMENE Calathinum. White;			
" Double Mixed	05	30	2 00	sweet-scented; hardy	20	2 00	
" Single. Light colors	05	30	2 00	MADEIRA VINE Roots	10	1 00	
White Ceres. Double	06	60	4 00	MILLA biflora. Pure waxy white	05	35	2 00
" The Bride. Single	05	30	1 50	NERINE crispa	1 00		
Double. All colors mixed	05	30	1 50	Flexuosa. Bright crimson	1 25		
Single. All colors mixed	05	20	1 00	Fothergillii. Bright; glittering			
ANTHOLYZA , Mixed. Like Gla-				scarlet	1 00		
dioli. Take up in fall	12	1 25	8 00	Sarniensis (<i>True Guernsey</i>			
ARUM Dracunculus	12	1 25		<i>Lily</i>). Brilliant crimson	35	3 50	
Cornutum (<i>Red Calla</i>)	20	2 00		Undulata. Rosy purple	75		
maculatum	08	75		PANCRATIUM Illyricum	50	5 00	
palæstinum sanctum	15	1 50	10 00	maritima (<i>Sea Daffodil</i>)	15	1 50	10 00
BESSERA elegans (<i>Coral Drops</i>)	08	60	4 00	undulatum. White	15	1 50	9 00
CALADIUM esculentum	25	2 50		PENTLANDIA miniata. Beauti-			
CALLA . New, yellow, spotted leaf				ful crimson flowers	20	2 00	
See Novelties	35	3 00		SOLOMON'S SEAL (<i>Polygonatum</i>			
CAMASSIA Cusickii. Superb va-				<i>multiflorum</i>)	10	1 00	
riety with very large leaves				TRITOMA Pfitzeri. Large spikes			
and lovely pale sky-blue flow-				of intense flame-colored flow-			
ers, produced in racemes 2 to				ers. In beds it makes a gor-			
3 feet long	15	1 50		geous display. It should be			
esculenta. Pretty violet-blue				planted in the spring	15	1 50	12 00
flowers; fine for cutting	05	30	1 50	Corrallina	25	2 50	
CINNAMON VINE Roots	05	50	3 50	MacOwani. Dwarf; bright			
CLEMATIS coccinea	15	1 50	10 00	orange-red	12	1 25	8 00
COOPERIA Drummondii (<i>Evening</i>				uvaria grandiflora (<i>Red-Hot-</i>			
<i>Star</i>)	05	35	2 00	<i>Poker Plant</i>). Half hardy	12	1 25	8 00
Pedunculata. White; fragrant	05	35	2 00	TROLLIUS Europæus. Yellow	20	1 75	12 00
CORYDALIS bulbosa rubra. Rosy				giganteus. Yellow	20	1 75	12 00
purple. Very early spring flow-				Japonicus. Orange; semi-double	25	2 00	14 00
ering	05	40		TRITONIA crocata. Mixed	05	40	2 50
CYCLOBOTHR flava	05	40	2 50	TUBEROSES , Dwarf Double	05	35	1 50
DICENTRA spectabilis (<i>Bleeding</i>				Albino. Pure white; single	05	40	2 00
<i>Heart</i>). Hardy; also for forcing	20	2 00		Variegated Leaf	05	40	2 50
EUCHARIS Amazonica. Fine				ZEPHYRANTHES Atamasco (<i>Ata-</i>			
greenhouse plant	75			<i>masco Lily</i>). Pure white	05	40	2 50
GLOXINIA , Red	12	1 25	7 00	Candida (<i>Zephyr Lily</i>). White	08	60	4 00
Spotted	12	1 25	7 00				
White	12	1 25	7 00				
Blue	12	1 25	7 00				
Mixed	10	1 00	6 00				

WATSONIA ARDERNEI

The true pure white strain.

Each bulb produces from 50 to 100 large and exceedingly beautiful snow-white Gladiolus-like blooms over three inches in diameter. Fine for forcing in the greenhouse or for planting out of doors in the spring. One of the finest and most valuable of all the Cape bulbs. Price, 60 cents each; \$6 per doz.

Insecticides and Remedies for Plant Diseases

ANTIPEST

A sure destroyer of all insect pests. It is non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation. Mixed with water as follows it is effectual against—greenfly, 1 pt. to 10 gals. of water; mealy bug, 1 pt. to 1½ gals.; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gals.; ants, wireworms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gal. Qt., 60 cts.; ½ gal. can, \$1; gal. can, \$2.

BUG DEATH

This is a fungicide, insecticide and plant-food combined. It is non-poisonous and is extensively used by market-gardeners for cabbage and tomato worms, potato and cucumber bugs. Apply with duster, bellows or powder gun, about 12½ lbs. to the acre. 1-lb. package, 15 cts.; 3-lb. package, 35 cts.; 5-lb. package, 50 cts.; 12½-lb. package, \$1; 100-lb. package, \$7.

COPPER SOLUTION, AMMONIATED

Keep in a cool place. Prepared ready for immediate use in the greenhouse or on trees, vines or vegetables affected by rot, blight or scab, with safety to the foliage.

Prevents black and brown rot, mildew and other diseases of the grape; pear and apple scab, leaf blight, tomato rot, potato blight, melon blight, etc. Also a remedy for spot on the rose, mignonette disease and carnation rust.

Dilute at the rate of 1 part to 100 parts of water, and spray lightly. Qt., 50 cts.; gal., \$1.50.

FIR-TREE OIL

For greenhouse and house plants. It destroys all plant insects without injuring the plant. It is the best insecticide for scale, aphids, red spider, mealy bug, thrip and worms. Dilute in the proportion of 1 pint to 20 gallons of water. Apply with vaporizer or syringe. ½-pt., 40 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., \$1.25; ½ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4.

FIR-TREE OIL SOAP

This is the same as the Fir-Tree Oil, but in soap form. It is useful for the same purposes. Mix at rate of 1 ounce to a gallon of water, and apply with bellows or syringe. ½-lb. tin, 25 cts.; 2-lb. tin, 75 cts.

DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER

Effective against almost all kinds of insects. Per ½-lb. box, 30 cts.; per 1-lb. box, 50 cts.

GISHURST'S COMPOUND

A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use. Full directions for use on each box. Per 1-lb. box, 50 cts.

HAMMOND'S GRAPE DUST

For the prevention of mildew on roses, grapes, gooseberries, etc. Apply with bellows. 5-lb. package, 35 cts.; 10-lb. package, 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.

HELLEBORE, POWDERED

An excellent protection from currant worms, grape slugs, caterpillars, etc. May be applied dry or mixed in water—1 oz. to 3 gallons. Per 2-lb. box, 35 cts.; per 1-lb. box, 20 cts.; ½-lb. box, 12 cts.

KEROSENE EMULSION

For cabbage worms, scale on trees, caterpillars, melon louse, rose bugs, greenfly and lice of all kinds, either on plants or animals. Dilute 25 to 50 parts. Qt., 40 cts.; gal., \$1.

LEMON OIL

For destroying scale, caterpillar, mealy bug, red spider, greenfly, etc. Directions on can. Dilute with water 30 to 50 parts. ½-pt., 25 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 75 cts.; gal., \$2.

"NICO-FUME" TOBACCO-PAPER

For fumigating greenhouses. "Nico-Fume" is the strongest Tobacco-Paper on the market; does not injure blooms, and is an easy method of fumigation. It is packed in special friction-top tins and sold as follows: 24 sheets, 75 cts.; 144 sheets, \$3.50; 288 sheets, \$6.50.

NICO-FUME LIQUID

For spraying or fumigating. Effective against greenfly, mealy bug, etc. Does not stain nor injure blooms, and leaves no disagreeable odor. For spraying, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls to a gallon of water. Four ounces (¼ pint) vaporized in house 100 x 20 will produce a strong fumigation. ¼ pt., 50 cts.; pt., \$1.50; ½ gal., \$5.50; gal., \$10.50.

NICOTICIDE

For fumigating or spraying. Used effectually for greenfly, mealy bug, red spider and thrips. Does not damage the foliage or flowers of the most tender plant. Sold in cans as follows: No. 1, containing 1 pt., sufficient for 32,000 cubic feet of space, \$2.50 each; No. 2, containing ½ pt., sufficient for 16,000 cubic feet of space, \$1.25; No. 3, containing ¼ lb., sufficient for 8,000 cubic feet of space, 70 cts.; gal., \$16. Fumigators for same, 50 cts. each.

PARIS GREEN

Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. Per 1-lb. can, 35 cts.; ½-lb. can, 20 cts.; ¼-lb. can, 15 cts. This article is liable to fluctuate in price.

SLUG SHOT (HAMMOND'S)

Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use, 5-lb. package, 30 cts.; 10-lb. package, 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.

SULPHUR, POWDERED

Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. Per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water, and apply with a syringe or atomizer. It will destroy rose slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc. Per 3-oz. box, 10 cts.; 8-oz. box, 20 cts.; 10-lb. box, \$3.

TOBACCO DUST

If dusted on *while the foliage is moist* it destroys rose lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground, it keeps off all earth insects. Per lb., 10 cts.; 5 lbs., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

TOBACCO STEMS

For fumigating plants infested with greenfly. Per bale of about 100 lbs., \$1.50; 200 lbs., \$2.75; 400 lbs., \$4.50.

"ROSE LEAF" TOBACCO EXTRACT

A perfectly pure, highly concentrated extract of tobacco, most effective for destroying all insects and scale on plants. Pt. cans, 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; gal., \$1.25.

WHALE-OIL SOAP

For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Excellent for San José scale. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of aphides. Per 1-lb. box, 15c; 5 lbs., 50 cts.; 10 lbs., 90 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE or FUNGIROID

For all fungous diseases, such as mildew, and the various rots of the grape. Full directions on label. Dry, 1-lb. box, 20 cts.; 5-lbs. and over at 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. keg, \$6; liquid, 1 quart, 40 cts.; 1 gallon, \$1.25.

LIME, SULPHUR AND SALT MIXTURE (CALIFORNIA WASH)

This is one of the best remedies for San Jose scale. It has been thoroughly tested and found to be better than Whale Oil Soap, Kerosene Emulsion or Crude Oil. One gallon makes 25 by simply adding water, 1 quart, 40 cts.; 1 gallon, \$1.

High-Grade Fertilizers

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 6 to 8 per cent; actual potash, 6 to 7 per cent; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc. Adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans and early vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops.

In 167-lb. bags, per ton	\$38 00
Single bags of 167 lbs.	3 50
Per bag of 100 lbs.	2 25
50 lbs.	1 50
25 lbs.	1 00
10 lbs.	50

THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent; available phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent; actual potash, 5 to 6 per cent; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc. Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top-dressing, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

In 167-lb. bags, per ton	\$48 00
Single bags of 167 lbs.	4 50
Per bag of 100 lbs.	3 00
50 lbs.	1 75
25 lbs.	1 00
10 lbs.	50

ACME NO. 1 POTATO MANURE

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 6 per cent; actual potash, 10 per cent; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc. This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.

In 167-lb. bags, per ton	\$40 00
Single bags of 167 lbs.	4 00
Per bag of 100 lbs.	3 00
50 lbs.	1 75
25 lbs.	1 00
10 lbs.	50

CLAY'S CELEBRATED FERTILIZER

It is undoubtedly one of the best manures for all horticultural purposes, either in greenhouse or garden, and we believe its high reputation is well deserved. It is very productive and lasting, and notwithstanding its apparently high price, it is quite economical.

PRICES IN BAGS

1 cwt. (112 lbs.)	\$7 00
½ cwt. (56 lbs.)	4 00
¼ cwt. (28 lbs.)	2 25
⅛ cwt. (14 lbs.)	1 25

CANADA HARD-WOOD ASHES

We quote only the very highest grade, extra screened, unleached, analysis guaranteed. For top-dressing for lawns, especially if the soil is inclined to be stiff or sour, there is nothing better. Besides the high fertilizing value, the 30 per cent of lime in these ashes sweetens the soil and keeps away insects.

Price—In barrels of 200 lbs., \$3.00; per ton, \$20.

ALBERT'S PLANT-FOOD

The best fertilizer for house plants. Full directions on each tin. Price 15c. per tin; by mail, 25c.

AGRICULTURAL SALT

For asparagus beds, etc., in barrels, of about 300 lbs., \$1.50 per bbl.; about \$8 per ton. Not less than one barrel sold.

BONORA

A new fertilizer and plant-food highly recommended. Put up both in liquid and dry form. One gallon of the liquid when mixed with water will make 100 gallons of plant-food ready for use.

¼-lb. package	\$0 25
1-lb. package	50
5-lb. package	2 50
1-pint bottle	50
1-, 2-, 5- and 10-gal. keg, per gal.	2 00

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

A very rich, pure, natural manure. It is excellent as a top-dressing for lawns. Its effect is immediate and very lasting. There is nothing better for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants—one part manure and six parts soil. It is recommended for use in the vegetable garden, promoting a steady and rapid growth. It makes a rich and safe liquid manure—1 pound to 5 gallons of water.

5-lb. package	\$0 30
10 lbs.	50
50 lbs.	1 25
100 lbs.	2 00
Ton	30 00

BONE FERTILIZERS

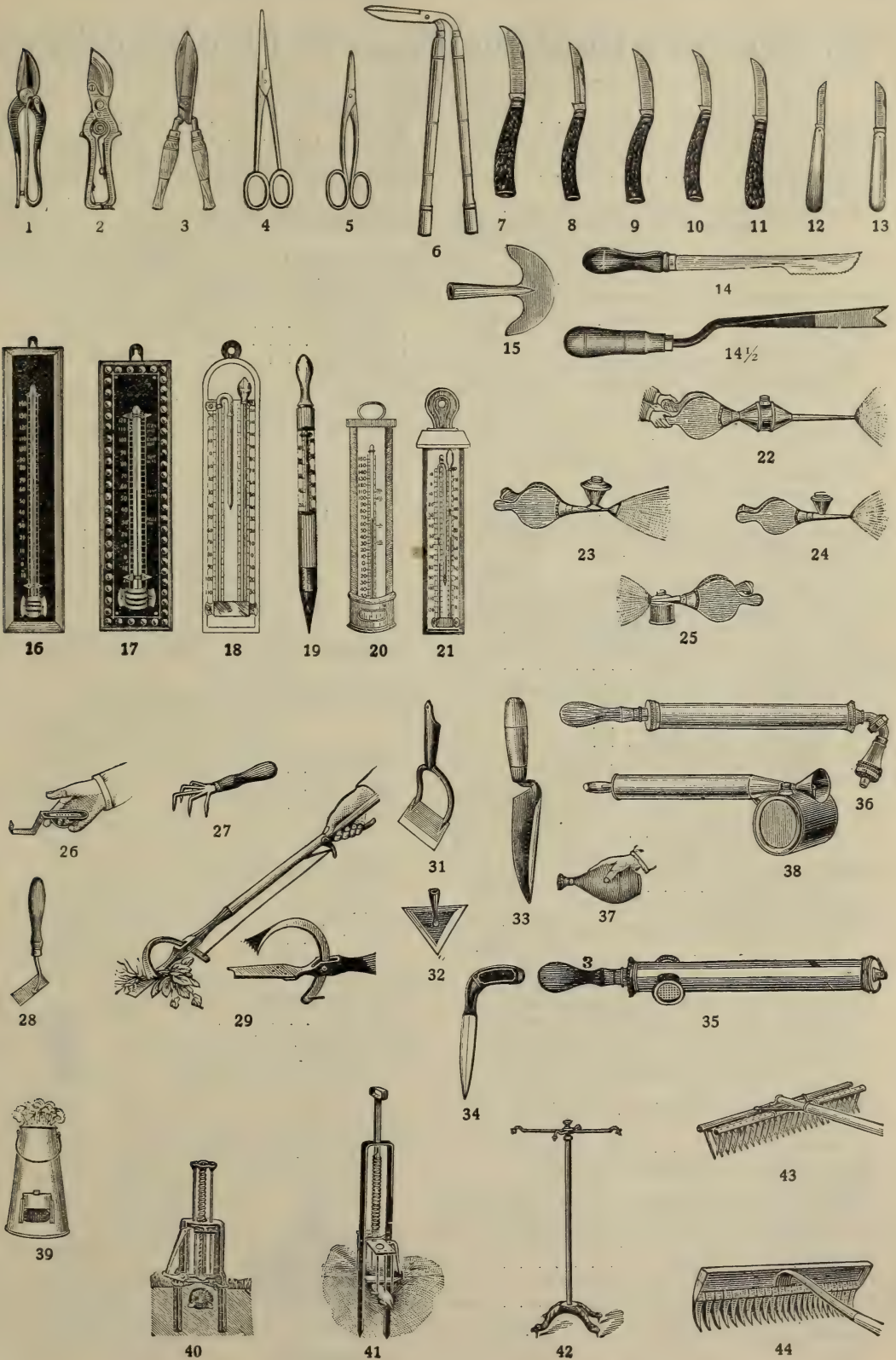
Pure Ground Bone Meal, No. 1. This finely pulverized ground bone is excellent for rose-culture. It decomposes very rapidly, and is more quickly effective than the coarser grade. It is excellent for mixing with the soil for potting. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$30.

Ground Bone, No. 2. This is coarser than the above, and is suitable for general purposes, for top-dressing for lawns, and for garden and field crops. Per 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; per ton, \$36.

Ground Bone, No. 3. A little coarser than No. 2. Per 100 lbs., \$2.50; per ton, \$38.

OTHER FERTILIZERS

Tankage (Blood and Bone Fertilizer)	per 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; per 200-lb. bag, \$4.50; per ton, \$38
Horn Shavings, Fine Grade	per 100 lbs., \$5; per ton, \$60
Imported Scotch Soot. In 100-lb. bags only	per bag, \$4
Nitrate of Soda	5-lb. pkg., 30 cts.; 10-lb. pkg., 50 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$2; 100 lbs., \$3.75
Muriate of Potash	5-lb. pkg., 35 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts.; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., about \$4.00



Horticultural Implements and Garden Requisites

The numbers correspond to the illustration numbers on page 133

ASPARAGUS BUNCHER, Watts'	Each	\$3 00
Century	3	00
ASPARAGUS KNIVES, English (saw blade)	1	00
Granite State	50	
BELLOWS—		
Woodason's Double-cone Powder (Fig. 22)	3	00
" Single Cone. Large size (Fig. 23).	2	00
" " Small size (Fig. 24).	1	00
" Atomizer. Large size (Fig. 25).	2	00
" " Small size	1	25
BILL and BRUSH HOOKS, for heavy pruning	2	75
CANES, Bamboo, 6 to 8 feet long	Each	
per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$9		
CARNATION SUPPORTS, Model		
Extension (Fig. 45). 2-ring, per		
doz., 50c.; per 100, \$3. 3-ring,		
per doz., 60c.; per 100, \$3 50.		
CROWBARS. 8 to 9 lbs.	50	
DIBLES. All iron (Fig. 34)	\$0	35
Fertilizing. For transplanting,		
and also for inserting fertil-		
izers	50	
FLOWER VASES, POT SAUCERS		
and ROLLING STANDS. See		
page 136.		
FORKS, Digging or Spading . \$1 to \$1 25	Each	
Hay or Stable	50	cts. to \$0 75
Ladies' Short-handled or Strawberry Forks	40	
Manure. Long- and Short-handled . 85c. to	1	25
FRUIT PICKERS, Peerless	35	
FUMIGATOR, "Eureka." For fumigating		
with tobacco stems (Fig. 39).		
No. 1 holds ½ peck stems	1	50
No. 2 holds 1 peck stems	2	00
No. 3 holds ½ bushel stems	2	50
GARDEN LINES, Finest Braided. Each		
100 feet, 50 cts.		
GARDEN REELS, for above; of		
wrought iron (Fig. 46)		
75 cts. and \$1 00		
GARDEN PENCILS, Wolff's In-		
delible Black	15	
GLAZING POINTS—	Each	
Van Reyper's (Peerless) . per 1,000, 75 cts.;		
pincers	\$0	50
Galvanized Staples . per 1-lb. box, 40 cts.		
GLAZING PUTTY, Twemlow's Old English.		
Can be used with machine or bulb.		
Makes a solid bed impervious to mois-		
ture, holds glass in place, and is not		
affected by weather. 1, 2 or 3 gallons,		
\$1.35 per gallon; 5- and 10-gallon buck-		
ets, \$1.20 per gallon.		
GLOVES, Gardener's Goatskin . per pair, \$1 .		
GRAFTING WAX. In ¼-, ½- and 1-lb.		
packages	per lb.	30 cts. .
GRASS BORDER SHEARS. See Shears,		
page 135.		
GRASS EDGING KNIVES (English) . \$1.75 to	2	25
GRASS HOOKS, or Sickles, Best English,		
welded back	50	cts. to 70
GRINDSTONES. 24-inch	5	50
HEDGE SHEARS. See Shears, page 135.		
HOES, Draw or Corn	45	
Grub	85	cts. to 1 25
Scuffle, Dutch or Push, 4 to 10 in. (Fig.		
31)	50	cts. to 75



Fig. 45

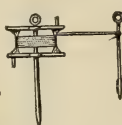


Fig. 46

HOES, continued			Each	
Triangular (Fig. 32)			\$0 90	
Warren	65	cts., 70	cts. and 75	
HORSE BOOTS. The best make . per set, \$9 .				
HOSE NOZZLE, "Bordeaux." For ¼-inch				
pipe or ½-inch hose			75	
Gem Graduating, for ¾-inch hose			50	
HOSE MENDERS, Cooper's. ¾-inch				
per doz., 75 cts.			10	
HOSE BANDS, for hose couplings				
HOSE RUBBER, "Cascade." "Three-ply."				
¾-inch in any length, at 15 cts. per foot.				
"Wallabout" ¾-inch, per foot, 15 cts.				
"Triton" " " 18 cts.				
"Electric" " " 20 cts.				
HOTBED SASH. Best quality.				
Unglazed. 3 x 6 feet . . . per doz., \$12 .	1	10		
Glazed. 3 x 6 feet	35		3 00	
HYACINTH GLASSES . . . per doz., \$1.75 .			20	
KNIVES—				
Saynor's Celebrated English. Best make.				
" No. 938, Pruning (Fig. 7)			1 75	
" No. 196, Pruning, 2 blades (Fig. 8)			2 25	
" No. 187, Pruning (Fig. 9)			1 50	
" No. 312, Pruning (Fig. 10)			1 50	
" No. 80, Pruning (Fig. 11)			85	
" No. 400, Budding (Fig. 12)			1 35	
" No. 401, Budding (Fig. 13)			1 35	
" No. 343, Budding, 2 blades			1 50	
" No. 403, Budding, Long-handled.			1 50	
Asparagus. English (saw blade) (Fig. 14).			1 00	
" Granite State			50	
Grass Edging (Fig. 15) \$1.75 to			2 25	
LABELS, Wooden, Pot and Garden—				
	PLAIN—		PAINTED—	
	Per 100	1,000	Per 100	1,000
4 -inch	\$0 15	\$0 60	\$0 15	\$0 90
4½ "	15	80	20	1 00
5 "	15	90	20	1 25
6 "	20	1 00	25	1 35
8 "	40	3 50	50	4 00
12 "	55	4 50	65	5 00
24 in. (for garden)	2	50		
Wooden Notched Tree—				
	PLAIN—		PAINTED—	
	Per 100	1,000	Per 100	1,000
3½ -inch	\$0 10	\$0 60	\$0 15	\$0 90
6 "	20	1 50	25	2 00
3½ " (cop. wired)	20	1 75	30	2 25
LAWN RAKES. See page 135.				
LAWN SWEEPER, "Model				
No. 1"			Each	
			\$11 00	
LEAF-MOULD . per 1-bbl. bag,				
			1	50
MASTICA. For glazing green-				
houses, sashes, etc. Qt.,				
40 cts.; ½-gal. 70 cts.; per				
gal., \$1.25.				
MASTICA GLAZING MACHINE (Fig. 48)				
			Each	
			\$1 25	
MATS, for Covering Sashes. Made of jute,				
stitched through; hemmed with canvas				
and thickly pad-				
ded; size 76 inches				
by 76 inches; one				
mat covers 2 sashes				
(Fig. 49).				
No. 1. Both sides jute				
. . . per doz., \$14 .			1	25
No. 2. One side jute,				
the other side wa-				
ter-proof duck per doz., \$20 .				
			1	75

Fig. 48

Fig. 49

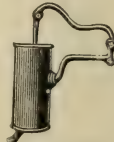


Fig. 48



Fig. 49

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES, continued

MOLE TRAPS—
Olmsted's Improved (Fig. 40) Each \$1 50

The Reddick. Is easily set, with very powerful spring, and is in every respect a perfect trap (Fig. 41) 85

MOSS, Sphagnum. Per 1-barrel bag 1 00
Per 5-barrel bale 3 00

OIL CANS. Brass bottom 45

PEAT, Rotted. Per 1-barrel bag 1 50

Orchid. Per 1-barrel bag 1 50

PINCERS, for glazing points. 50

"PLANET JR." DRILLS. See page 140.

PLANT STAKES. Round, Painted Green.

2 feet Per doz. Per 100

3 " \$0 35 \$2 00

4 " 60 4 00

5 " Extra heavy 85 5 50

6 " " " 1 40 9 00

Southern canes, 6 to 8 feet long 1 75 11 00

Heavy, Square, Tapering, Painted Green.

2 feet \$9 per 1,000 1 25

3 " 30 1 75

4 " 55 3 50

5 " 75 5 00

6 " 1 00 7 00

Galvanized Wire, for roses, etc.

2 feet 30 2 00

3 " 40 2 50

4 " 50 3 00

5 " 60 3 50

PRUNERS— Each

Waters' Long-handled Tree. 4 feet \$0 75

6 feet 80

8 " 1 00

10 " 1 10

Saw, Cast Steel Socket. 18-inch 1 75

RAFFIA, for tying (Fig. 51). Per lb., 20c.; 5

lbs., 90c.; 10lbs. \$1.50.

RAKES—

"Automatic Lawn." Fig. 51

(Fig. 43.) A backward motion of the operator will clean

all the teeth at once. 26-teeth size, 90c.

each; 38-teeth size \$1 15

The "Lawn King." Teeth very close. Will

not tear sod as other lawn rakes do. 26-

teeth size, 45 cts. each; 38-teeth size 60

Steel Wire, for lawns. "The Hustler" 60

Wooden, for lawns 35

English or Daisy (Fig. 44) \$3 to 3 50

American Garden. Steel, 10-teeth to 18-

teeth 50 cts. to 70

REELS, Hose, Tubular Iron (Fig. 52). Very

light weight, frictionless, and the wheels

so high that they are very easily worked.

They never break or wear out.

No. 10, for 100 feet ¾-inch hose 2 85

No. 20, for 150 feet ¾-inch hose 3 15

No. 30, for 500 feet ¾-inch hose 5 00

ROLLERS. See page 142.

RUBBER HOSE. See hose,

page 134.

SAWS, Pruning, Double Edge.

Sizes, 16-, 18-, 20- and

22-inch 70 cts. to 1 25

SCISSORS, Grape. Best Eng-

lish for thinning the

bunches. 90c., \$1.25 and 1 50

Flower Gatherer . \$1.25 and 1 50

" " Champion . 1 00

SCYTHES, English Lawn. Cast steel, 30 to 38 inches \$1.40 to \$1 75

SCYTHE SNATH or HANDLE, Patent Loop

Heel 1 00

SCYTHE STONES, Round Dressed Talacre.

per doz., \$1.50 15

SCYTHE RIFLES, Triple Emery-coated . . .

per doz., \$1 10

SEED SOWER, Little Giant \$2 and 5 00

Cahoon 3 75

SHEARS—

Perfection Pruning (Fig. 1). The best made.

No. 1. 7 inches 2 00

No. 2. 8 " 2 50

No. 3. 9 " 3 00

No. 4. 10 " 3 50

Watch-spring English Pruning (Fig. 2) . . . 1 50

Hand-pruning, Wiss' Solid Steel. Two sizes.

9 inches 2 25

10 " 2 50

German Pruning 75

Lopping, American. 2 feet 1 00

" " 3 feet 1 25

" English 2 75

Waters' Long-handled Tree Pruners. See

under Pruners.

Hedge, English (Fig. 3). 8-, 9- and 10-inch

blade \$2 to 3 00

Grape Scissors, Best English (Fig. 4). For

thinning the bunches. 90 cts., \$1.25 and 1 50

Flower Gatherer, English (Fig. 5). \$1.25 and 1 50

" " Champion 1 00

Grass Border, Best English (Fig. 6). 8, 9

and 10 inches \$2.50, \$2.75 and 3 00

Spring Grass, English. For trimming grass . 1 25

" " American. 7 inches 1 00

" " " 6 inches 75

SHOVELS, Ames' Best Cast Steel. Square and

diamond-pointed; long or short handles . 1 50

SILKALENE per lb., \$1 .

SPADES, Ames' Best Cast Steel 1 50

SPRAYERS. See pages 137 and 138.

SPRINKLERS—

Scollay's Rubber (Fig. 37) 1 00

" " Angle-neck Rubber 1 00

Tyrian Rubber 75

Lawn, Peck's Improved (Fig. 42). Standard

4 feet high.

4-arm sprinkler 2 75

8-arm sprinkler 3 00

Twin Comet. See page 137 5 00

Fountain No. 1, Saucer-shaped Bottom.

Cannot injure turf 4 00

Brass Fountain, nothing to rust or get out

of order 1 00

Water Witch No. 3 75

" " No. 4 1 25

New Century No. 2 50

" " No. 3 40

" " (on wheels) 1 50

Columbia 1 50

THERMOMETERS—

Oxidized Metal Scale, Polished Back (Fig. 16).

8-inch size 75

10 " " 1 00

12 " " 1 25

Oxidized Metal Scale, Carved Back (Fig. 17).

8-inch size 75

10 " " 1 00

12 " " 1 25

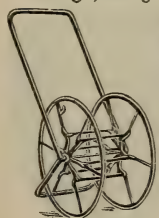


Fig. 52

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES, continued

THERMOMETERS, continued

Self-Registering, Polished Back (Fig. 18).	Each
8-inch size	\$2 50
10 " "	3 00
12 " "	3 50

Hotbed and Mushroom-bed (Fig. 19), box-wood, brass tip; made for plunging . . . \$1 and 1 60

Japanned Tin Case (Fig. 20) 30

Self-Registering Japanned Case (Fig. 21).

8-inch size	2 50
10 " "	3 00
12 " "	3 50

TOMATO SUPPORTS doz. \$1.50 20

TORCH. For burning caterpillars. Filled with asbestos. Small 25

Large 35

TREE SCRAPERS. 5-inch 40

TRELLIS, "Multum in Parvo." Made of wood, easily adjusted, requires no stakes. For all annuals that require support, but especially for tomatoes.

TROWELS. Solid shanks, cast steel (Fig. 33). No. 1. 15 feet. \$2 each.

6-inch, 50 cts. each; 7-inch, 60 cts. each. No. 2. 20 feet. \$2.75 each.

Transplanting. 25 and 50 cts. each. No. 3. 25 feet, \$3.25 each.

TURFING IRONS, English.

\$4 each.

TWINE, Green Smilax. 50c. per lb.

VEGETABLE SCOOP, Wire. For handling potatoes, apples, etc.

\$1.60 each.

WATERING POTS, French Model (Fig. 53).

8-quart \$2 00

The "Philadelphia," with brass joints and two copper-faced roses. 6-quart 1 75

8-quart 2 00

10 " 2 25

12 " 2 50

WEEDERS, Lang's (Fig. 26) 25

Excelsior (Fig. 27) 15

New Hand (Fig. 28) 15

Cleveland Lawn (Fig. 29). For extracting the roots of dock, etc. (Can be used easily and without stooping) 50

Lawn. For removing docks, dandelion, etc.; can also be used as an Asparagus Knife. 35

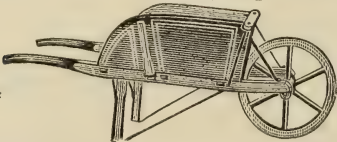


Fig. 54

WHEELBARROWS (Fig. 54). For garden use. Three sizes.

Small 3 25

Medium 3 75

Large 4 25

FLOWER-POT ROLLING STANDS, (Fig. 57), for heavy plants. Platforms are of indurated fiber ware; will not soak or rust. Casters have ball bearings.

Fig. 57 Each

12 inches, 3 casters \$0 80

14 " 4 " 90

16 " 4 " 1 00

18 " 4 " 1 20

20 " 4 " 1 50

22 " 5 " 1 70

FLOWER POTS, TUBS, VASES, SAUCERS, ETC.—

Flower Pots. The best make. Of sizes 1 inch to 3 inches we do not sell less than 100 of a size, and of larger sizes not less than a dozen. We pack carefully and in the most



approved manner, but will not be responsible for breakage in transit. There is often some delay in getting pots from the factory, and we ask as much time as possible to fill orders. (Figs. 70 and 71.)

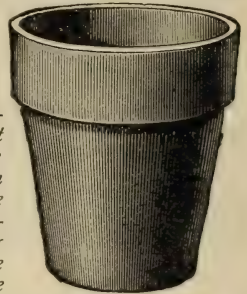
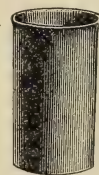


Fig. 70

Size, height and width inside	Price per doz.	Price per 100	Price per 1,000
1-inch		\$0 60	\$4 50
1 3/4 "		65	4 75
2 "		70	5 50
2 1/4 "		75	6 25
2 1/2 "		85	7 50
3 "		1 10	9 75
3 1/2 "	\$0 30	1 50	13 00
4 "	35	1 75	15 00
4 1/2 "	40	2 25	21 00
5 "	50	3 00	28 00
6 "	65	4 25	40 00
7 "	1 00	7 00	
8 "	1 50	9 50	
9 "	2 00	13 50	
10 "	2 50	18 00	
11 "	3 50	25 00	
12 "	4 50	35 00	
14 "	9 00	70 00	



Flower Vases (Fig. 55), for displaying cut-flowers. Made of indurated wood-fiber.

No.	Diam.	Depth	Each
0	8 inches,	13 inches	\$0 60
1	5 1/2 "	10 "	50
2	4 1/2 "	9 "	45
3	4 "	6 "	35



Flower-pot Saucers, Indurated Wood-fiber (Fig. 56). Very light and durable. Not porous, and will protect tables on which the

plants stand.	Each	Per doz.
10-inch	\$0 12	\$1 25
12 "	15	1 40
13 "	15	1 55

Flower Tubs, Columbia. Made of cypress

timber. Natural varnish finish.

12-inch diam., by 11-inch high \$1 00

15 " " " 14 " " 1 50

18 " " " 16 1/2 " " 2 00

21 " " " 18 1/2 " " 2 50

24 " " " 20 1/2 " " 3 00

American Tree Tubs (Fig. 59).

Made of cypress timber painted green.

No.	Diam.	Height	Each
1, 13 1/2 in.	11 1/2 in.		\$0 75
2, 14 "	13 1/2 "		1 00
3, 16 "	15 1/2 "		1 25
4, 20 "	18 "		1 80
5, 24 "	20 "		2 40
6, 28 "	22 "		4 00

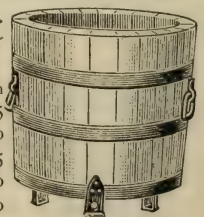


Fig. 59.

SYRINGES, ETC.

Ladies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, 12½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches. No. 1, \$3.

Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses; the two roses, when not in use, are screwed on the side of the barrel. Length of barrel, 14½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches. No. 2, \$4.50.

Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches. (See Fig. No. 35, page 133.) No. 3, \$6.50.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of the syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches. No. 4, \$7.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Spray Rose and Gooseneck Angle Joint turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches. (See cut No. 36, page 133.) No. 6, \$8.

Scollay's Rubber Sprinkler. For florists' use and window-gardening. \$1.

Scollay's Angle-neck Rubber Sprinkler. For spraying under leaves. \$1.

Tyrian Rubber Sprinkler. 75 cts.

Woodason's Atomizer. For the application of all liquid insecticides. \$1.25 and \$2.

Cyclone Sprayer. (See cut No. 38, page 133.) 75 cts.

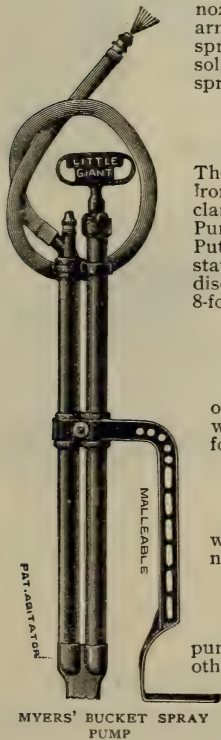
Underleaf Sprayer. Reaches under the foliage. 75 cts.

Fountain No. 1 Sprinkler. Saucer-bottom; does not injure the turf; is moved from place to place by a rope. An excellent sprinkler that is highly recommended. \$4.



"TWIN COMET" LAWN SPRINKLER

The globe, or body, of the sprinkler is made in two parts, and, by means of the swiftly revolving arms and intermediate gears, the upper half is made to revolve slowly, carrying the hose nozzle from which a full stream of water is thrown far out beyond the sprinkle of the arms. With an ordinary pressure of water, 20 pounds or upwards, it will thoroughly sprinkle an area of 80 feet in diameter. With the exception of the legs, all parts are solid brass, heavily nickeled. Will sprinkle four times greater area than any other sprinkler. Price, \$5.



"FRUITALL" SPRAY PUMP

All working parts of brass, including plunger, gland, valve, valve seats and strainer. The air-chamber is of steel. The only spray pump which can be mounted on or removed from barrel or tank by the *simple adjustment of two thumb screws*. It is held firmly by clamp at top, and is adjustable to large or small barrel. To mount the "Fruitall" Spray Pump, saw a rectangular hole 4½ inches by 6½ inches in head of barrel next to stave. Put the pump down through this hole in the barrel, having adjustable clamp hook over the stave with thumb screws on the outside. Price, *Outfit C*, Pump with one lead, 15 ft., ½ in. discharge hose, with "Mistry" or Seneca Spray Nozzle, \$10.50, or with barrel, \$12.75. An 8-foot *Iron Extension Pipe* for tree-spraying fitted to attach can be supplied for \$1.50 extra.

MYERS' BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP

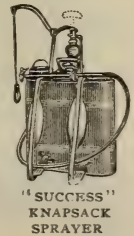
Being made of brass, it is not affected by the arsenites used for spraying. Easily operated; throws a solid stream 50 feet. It is provided with a combination nozzle, and also with a sprinkler for flowers. For spraying large trees, an 8-foot pipe extension is supplied for 60 cts. extra. This pump is also valuable for washing windows. Price, \$4.

BLIZZARD HIGH-PRESSURE SPRAYER

An air-force sprayer for potatoes, fruit trees, etc. It is first charged with air and then it does the spraying with very little work. Galvanized iron tank. Price, \$2.

THE "SUCCESS" KNAPSACK SPRAYER

A knapsack and bucket sprayer combined. 5-gallon copper tank. Brass pump with bronze ball valves. For spraying plants with Bordeaux mixture or other fungicides. To be used as a bucket Sprayer, the handle and lever are removed and the extra handle with which the outfit is provided is placed in position, as shown by the dotted lines. It is provided with a mechanical agitator. We also furnish a special attachment for under-spraying.



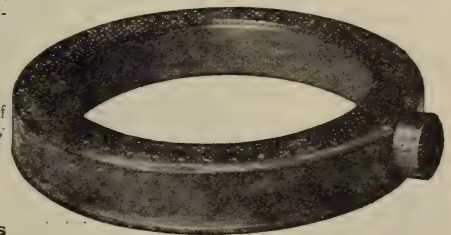
ing. Price, complete, as shown in cut, \$12.

BRASS FOUNTAIN SPRINKLER

Very simple in construction. Cannot rust or get out of order. Will not injure the lawn. Requires only ordinary pressure of water. Price, \$1 each.

COLUMBIA SPRINKLER

A revolving three-arm Sprinkler on legs. About 18 inches high. Price, \$1.50.



BRASS FOUNTAIN SPRINKLER

LEGGETT'S CHAMPION POWDER GUN

For distributing dry insecticides and fungicides such as Paris green, hellebore, sulphur, tobacco dust, fungicoid. Without the tubes it is 27 inches long, but when the four tubes are attached it is 10 feet long. An invaluable machine for use in orchard, garden or field. The regular outfit consists of six nozzles, two straps, oil-can and four tubes. Price, complete, \$7.50.



LEGGETT'S CHAMPION POWDER GUN

LEGGETT'S BROWNE POWDER GUN

Built on the same plan as the Champion, smaller and with only one nozzle. Price, \$3.50.

WOODASON'S DOUBLE-CONE POWDER BELLOWS

An excellent Bellows for applying powder insecticides in greenhouse, garden or field. The powder can easily be evenly distributed in any direction, under or over the foliage, without waste. (See page 133, No. 22.) Price, \$3.

WOODASON'S SINGLE-CONE POWDER BELLOWS

The style of these is shown by our cuts, Nos. 23 and 24, page 133. They come in two sizes, the smaller one being most suitable for use in the conservatory. Price, large size, \$2; small size, \$1.

WOODASON'S ATOMIZER

An excellent article for applying strong liquid insecticides, as it throws it out in a spray as fine as mist, and distributes it lightly, evenly and without any waste. The small size is recommended for use in the house. (See page 133, No. 25.) Price, large size, \$2; small size, \$1.25.

JUMBO POWDER GUN

Suitable for persons having only a few plants to treat. It is 4 inches in diameter, holds 4 ounces of powder and serves its purpose admirably. Price, 25 cts.

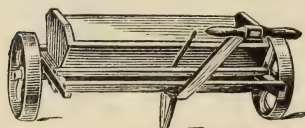


WATER BARREL TRUCK

if required: (1) Box with trunnions and spring catch, forming a dumping hand-cart. (2) Sprinkler for watering walks and lawns. (3) Leaf-rack.

Truck and barrel, 2½-inch tire	\$11 00	Hand-cart box	\$3 00
" " " 4 " "	12 00	Leaf-rack	5 00
Sprinkler attachment	3 25	Extra trunnions. Per pair	50

If truck and trunnions are wanted without barrel, deduct \$2.25 from price of truck and barrel.



STEVENS HAND-FERTILIZER SOWER

per is 34 inches long and holds one and one-half bushels. Price, \$12.

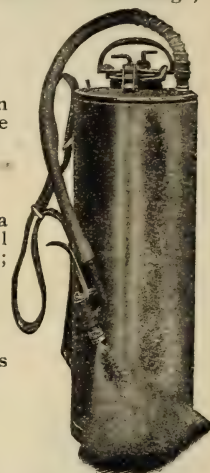
STEVENS HAND-FERTILIZER SOWER

Sows all kinds of lawn dressing and other commercial fertilizers, wood ashes, lime etc., in large or very small quantities. Also excellent for sifting wood or coal ashes, sawdust or dry sand on icy walks; will also sow damp sand by removing two blades. The hop-

RUBBER HOSE

We offer the following standard high-grade brands in 25- and 50-foot lengths.

	Per foot
Wallabout. 3-ply, ¾ inch	\$0 15
Cascade. 3-ply, ¾ inch	15
Triton. ¾ inch	18
Electric. ¾ inch	20



"AUTO-SPRAY" PUMP

A self-operating sprayer of simple construction, durable, easy to carry and to work. Made of galvanized iron and solid brass, with four-ply rubber hose. For spraying trees, shrubs, cleaning windows, etc. A perfect pump. Price, with brass tank, \$6; galvanized iron tank, \$4.50. Brass extension pipe, 30 cts. extra. Fitted with "Auto-Pop" nozzle, \$1, extra.



USED AS LEAF-RACK



USED AS HAND-CART

WATER BARREL TRUCK (COMBINED SPRINKLER, LEAF-RACK AND HAND-CART)

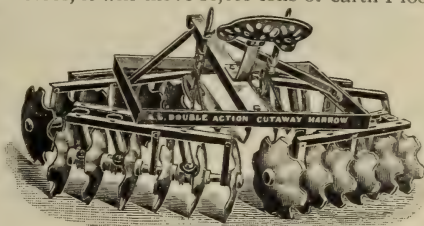
The barrel is easily disconnected from the truck, either while full or empty. The following extra attachments can be furnished



RUBBER HOSE

CLARK'S DOUBLE-ACTION CUTAWAY HARROW

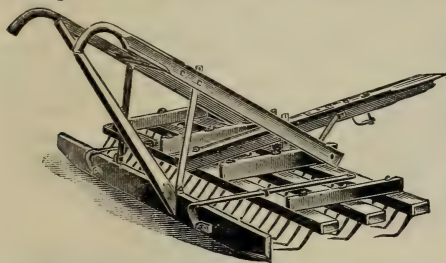
This Harrow will cut and reduce the toughest sod to plant-food without the aid of a plow. It will cut from 28 to 30 acres, or will double-cut 15 acres in a day. Drawn by two horses, it will move 18,000 tons of earth 1 foot in a day. It can be set so as to move the earth but little or at so great an angle as to move all the earth 1 foot. It keeps the surface true and the machine runs true in line of draft. It is by the intensive cultivation effected by this Harrow that Mr. Geo. W. Clark has raised the large hay crops that have made him known as the "Grass King." Price, \$30, net.



CLARK'S DOUBLE-ACTION CUTAWAY HARROW

CUTAWAY GRADING or SMOOTHING AND LEVELING HARROW

With this tool every field can be made as smooth as a floor and the soil pulverized fine enough for a flower-bed—makes a most perfect onion bed. Will smooth an acre as true as a mill-



CUTAWAY GRADING OR SMOOTHING AND LEVELING HARROW

pond in twenty minutes. This Harrow is also a great road-maker. One man, with team, can make a perfect trotting track of any road. It is adjustable with a lever, by which the entire action is controlled by the driver, and he can remove at will all the earth possible for the team to haul, taking it from hills or uneven places and putting it into hollows to level up the field. For one horse, 6 feet wide, \$12. For two horses, 8 feet wide, \$14.

THE GARDEN KING CULTIVATOR

(SIX TOOLS IN ONE)

The Garden King Cultivator is the only garden tool made with attachments on each side of a frame, so that any kind of work can be done by reversing or turning the tool over. All steel except handles. It may be used as a *Hand-hoe*, *Cultivator*, *Hand-plow*, *Seed-coverer* and *Double-shovel*, and it is also furnished with a weeder attachment that will cultivate and keep the soil in perfect condition. Price complete, \$5.



THE GARDEN KING CULTIVATOR

THE GEM LAWN CLEANER

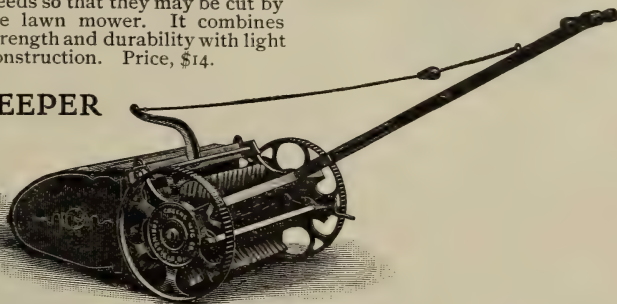
A revolving fan with metal teeth creates an air current which carries into the canvas baskets all leaves, dead grass, stones, etc., that the rake encounters. It straightens up crab grass and other running weeds so that they may be cut by the lawn mower. It combines strength and durability with light construction. Price, \$14.



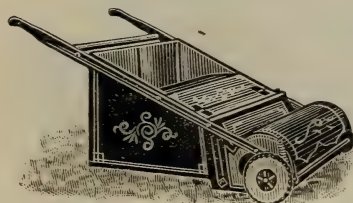
THE GEM LAWN CLEANER

THE APOLLO LAWN SWEEPER

The machine consists of a revolving brush which throws the sweepings forward into the large grass box, which, when full, is dumped by merely pulling a cord. It removes all cut grass, leaves, twigs, and by setting it low it is excellent for taking out crab grass. It is also valuable for sweeping walks, stables, etc. Price, 20-inch sweep \$10, 28-inch \$12.



THE APOLLO LAWN SWEEPER



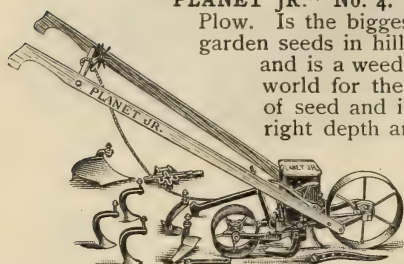
LAWN SWEEPER, "MODEL NO. 1"

LAWN SWEEPER, "MODEL NO. 1"

Designed for use on ordinary lawns, small parks, tennis courts, etc. It is 25 inches wide over all, weighs 28 pounds, and carries a 21-inch brush. The brush is fan-shaped, and revolves very rapidly in the same direction as the drive wheels, throwing the litter backward from the under surface. Immediately behind the brush, and parallel with it, a thin shoe passes along over the ground, with its upper surface inclined. If sticks or stones are encountered, the shoe does not allow them to pass under it, but provides a passage over it into the hopper. Price, \$11.

"Planet Jr." Farm and Garden Tools

Space will not permit our showing and describing all of the "Planet Jr." tools, but we will send a fully illustrated catalogue *free for the asking* to any who desire it, and we can supply promptly anything ordered. "Planet Jr." goods are standard machines, the best on the market.



"PLANET JR." NO. 4

"PLANET JR." No. 4. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Wheel-hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Is the biggest little implement you ever saw. Just listen. It sows all kinds of garden seeds in hills or drills; hoes, cultivates, plows, throws earth to or from the rows and is a weed-exterminator of the highest order. It is the best implement in the world for the market-gardener. The hopper is big enough to hold two quarts of seed and it drops in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. It covers seed the right depth and rolls down the soil. The flow is instantly stopped by automatic device. It's so easy and perfect-working that its handling amounts to recreation in gardening. It is but one of 52 Planet Jr. tools, all equally valuable. The price of this one with all attachments is \$10.50; as a drill only, \$8.50.

in making changes of adjustment in frame, wheels or tools. Seven pairs of tools go with the complete wheel-hoe. All the blades are of tempered and polished steel. Price, \$9.

"PLANET JR." No. 12. Double Wheel-hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Identical with No. 11 Wheel-hoe, except that it has fewer attachments, and is sold at a correspondingly less price. Price, \$7.

"PLANET JR." No. 16. Single Wheel-hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

This latest and best single wheel-hoe has a very full set of tools, such as have been found to work in the very best manner. It has 11-inch wheel, with broad face; is light, strong and easy running. It has adjustable handles and quick-change frame. The

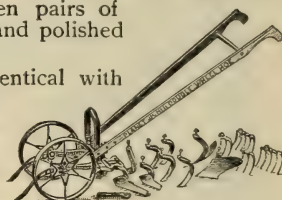


"PLANET JR." NO. 16

tools are a well-shaped plow for marking out, plowing, covering and late cultivation; a pair of shield hoes and three all-steel patent cultivator teeth; also a set of two rakes, just the thing for preparing ground for the seed drill. A practical leaf-guard holds up the plants, while thorough work is being done underneath. Price, \$5.85.

"PLANET JR." No. 19. Single Wheel-hoe, Cultivator and plow. This new and attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to everyone with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for hand wheel-hoe operations. The wheel is high,

the standard is slotted to make regulation of depth easy, and an adjustable malleable piece carries perfectly all the steels that go with the machine. Price, \$3.75.



"PLANET JR." NO. 11

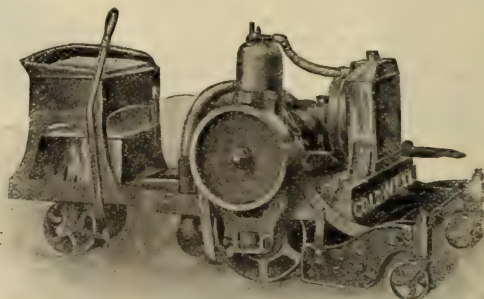
COLDWELL'S GASOLENE LAWN MOWER

This machine is the result of several years' experiment with Gasolene Lawn Mowers, and is undoubtedly the greatest acquisition to the cultivating of lawns of any machine ever produced. One of these machines will take the place of two or three Horse Lawn Mowers of equal size, doing the work much better, and leaving the lawn in much better condition.

The machine is built in two sizes—35-inch and 40-inch. The 35-inch weighs about 1,200 lbs., and consumes from 5 to 10 gals. of gasolene per day. The 40-inch weighs about 1,600 lbs., and consumes from 8 to 12 gals. per day. The weight of this machine makes it very efficient as a lawn roller, and when so used the lawn mower can be lifted up free from the ground, thereby adding so much extra weight to its efficiency as a lawn roller. Great as is the saving of time, labor and expense effected by this new machine, its chief advantage is that it prevents the injury to the lawn caused by horse hoofs. In this respect it is peculiarly valuable for golf links, as it will mow the **Putting Greens** as well as the fair green, cutting as closely as desired and more evenly than is possible with any hand machine now in use, at the same time rolling the course as effectively as any roller.

NET CASH PRICE, f. o. b. New York

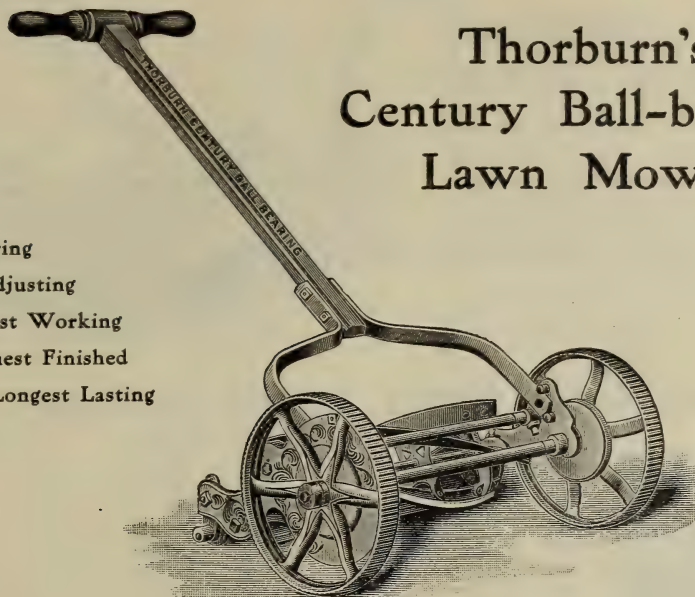
35-inch cut	\$600 00
40-inch cut	750 00



COLDWELL'S GASOLENE LAWN MOWER

Thorburn's Century Ball-bearing Lawn Mower

Ball Bearing
Self-Adjusting
Easiest Working
Finest Finished
Longest Lasting



The Thorburn
Century Ball-Bear-
ing, made ex-
pressly for us, is
in every respect
THE BEST
LAWN MOWER
ever made.

THORBURN'S CENTURY BALL-BEARING LAWN MOWER is a marvel of simplicity, as one screw adjusts both bearings. It has a simple self-adjusting device, which keeps the bearing properly adjusted for a long time without any attention; it has our double interchangeable ratchet; bearings wide apart; terrace-cutting arrangement, and we guarantee it to do a greater variety of work, and do it easier, than any ball-bearing mower now on the market. Our Patent Noiseless Grass Catcher can be applied to it.

Net prices of Thorburn's Century Ball-Bearing Mower

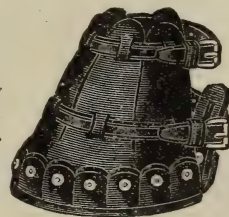
14-inch cut	\$8 50	18-inch cut	\$10 50
16-inch cut	9 50	20-inch cut	11 50

GRASS CATCHER BOXES

14-inch	\$1 60
16-inch	1 85
18-inch	2 00
20-inch	2 15

HORSE BOOTS

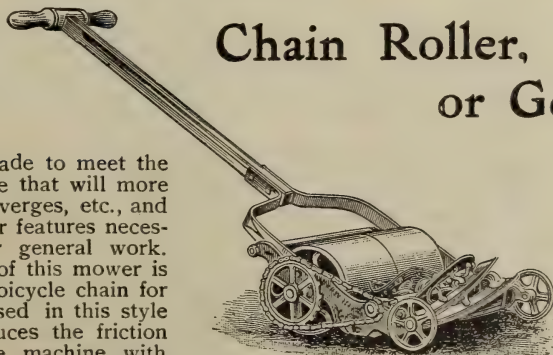
Made of very strong,
heavy leather, closely
riveted. The best make.
Price per set of four, \$9.



HORSE BOOT

Chain Roller, or Golf Mower

This mower is made to meet the demand for a machine that will more perfectly cut borders, verges, etc., and yet retain all the other features necessary in a mower for general work. The great advantage of this mower is the substitution of a bicycle chain for the gears generally used in this style of mower. This reduces the friction to a minimum. The machine with 6 blades is highly recommended by most of the leading golf clubs in America for work on putting-greens.



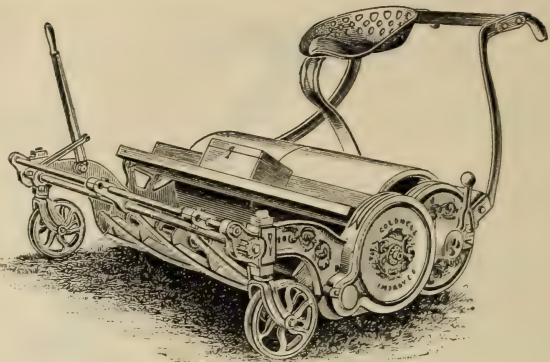
The Best for
Putting Greens

NET PRICES, free on board New York

	4 Blades	6 Blades		4 Blades	6 Blades
12-inch cut	\$11 00	\$12 00	16-inch cut	\$13 00	\$14 00
14-inch cut	12 00	13 00	18-inch cut	15 00	16 00

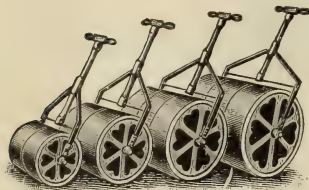
Coldwell Improved Horse Lawn Mower

This well-known standard Mower has side-draft attachment, to enable the horse to walk on the cut grass only, and caster-rollers, which will not mark the lawn. Evenness of cut is assured by an adjustment which raises or lowers the two sides at the same time by means of a simple lever movement; the same lever serves the purpose of raising the knives from the ground when driving over gravel walks or roads.



NET PRICES, free on board New York
 25-in. cut, no shafts, \$38. | 35-in. cut, complete, \$78.
 30-in. cut, complete, \$65. | 40-in. cut, complete, \$95.

Cast-Iron Hand Lawn Rollers

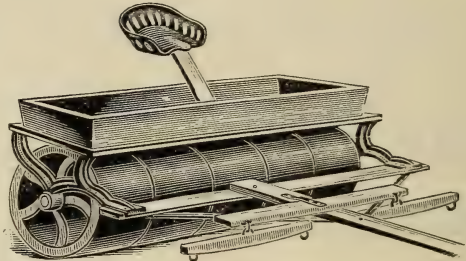


	Diameter	Length-sections	Weight	Net price
No. 1.	15 inches;	15 inches in 2;	150 lbs.	\$7 25
No. 2.	15 "	22 " " 3;	200 lbs.	9 75
No. 3.	20 "	16 " " 2;	225 lbs.	11 50
No. 4.	20 "	20 " " 2;	250 lbs.	12 50
No. 6.	20 "	24 " " 3;	300 lbs.	14 50
No. 8.	20 "	30 " " 3;	350 lbs.	16 00
No. 10.	24 "	24 " " 2;	450 lbs.	20 00
No. 11.	24 "	24 " " 3;	450 lbs.	20 00
No. 12.	24 "	30 " " 3;	500 lbs.	23 00
No. 14.	28 "	24 " " 3;	500 lbs.	23 00
No. 15.	28 "	30 " " 3;	600 lbs.	27 00
No. 16.	28 "	32 " " 4;	650 lbs.	30 00

Cast-Iron Horse Land Rollers

(With either Pole, for two horses, or Shafts, for one horse. In ordering, state which you want)

	Diameter	Length-sections	Weight	Net price
No. 60.	20 inches;	4 feet in 4;	950 lbs.	\$46 00
No. 61.	20 "	5 " " 5;	1,150 lbs.	54 00
No. 62.	24 "	4 " " 4;	1,200 lbs.	57 00
No. 63.	24 "	5 " " 5;	1,450 lbs.	66 00
No. 64.	24 "	6 " " 6;	1,700 lbs.	76 00
No. 68.	32 "	4 " " 4;	2,200 lbs.	102 00
With Whiffletrees and Neck Yoke . . . \$3 00 extra				
With Scraper				6 00 "



Roots of Soy Beans, showing the nodules which collect the free nitrogen from the air and deposit it in the soil, thus making barren land productive, and after the first crop is harvested the ground is left richer and better for the next year's crop.

Nitro Culture

"A new way has recently been discovered to make worn-out or poor land productive. Plants need nitrogen—can't grow without it. Air is four-fifths free nitrogen. Plants cannot extract nitrogen from the air, but there are germs that can. These germs, when put into the soil, fasten themselves to the roots of the plants, draw the free nitrogen out of the air, and feed it to the plants.

The germs come ready for use in a form called **Nitro-Culture**, put up in small dry packages that can be put in the vest pocket. Simply add it to water, which should be boiled to destroy all germs, and sprinkle over the seeds before planting. They also enrich the soil by storing nitrogen in it, so that the second year's crop, whatever it may be, is increased from two to ten times."

Nitro-culture, sufficient to inoculate the following seeds per acre, mailed to any address in the United States or Canada at the following prices:

Alfalfa per acre, \$1 50	String Beans per acre, \$1 50
All Clovers " 1 50	Vetches " 1 50
Cow Peas " 1 50	Velvet Beans " 1 50
Garden Peas " 1 50	Peanuts " 1 50
Sweet Peas " 1 50	Horse Beans " 1 50
Wax Beans " 1 50	Lima Beans " 1 50
Soy Beans " 1 50	

Tripl package of any of above, 50 cts.; Special garden size for Sweet Peas, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, 25 cts.

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THORBURN'S LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

That May be Sown in Each Month from February to September in the Climate of New York

FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
SOW IN HOTBED Early Beans Broccoli Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Early Celery Cucumber Egg-Plant Early Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato	SOW IN HOTBED Early Beans Early Beets Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Cauliflower Celery Egg-Plant Kohlrabi Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato	SOW IN HOTBED Cucumber Egg-Plant Melon Pepper Tomato IN OPEN GROUND Asparagus English Beans Beets Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce	IN OPEN GROUND Artichoke Asparagus Beans, Bush and Running Beets Brussels Sprouts Carrot Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Kohlrabi Lettuce	IN OPEN GROUND Beans, Lima and all other sorts Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Squash Herbs	IN OPEN GROUND Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga	IN OPEN GROUND Beans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cabbage for cold-frames Cauliflower for coldframes Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas
THORBURN	IN OPEN GROUND Bean, B. Windsor Beets Carrot Leek Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce Onion Parsnip Parsley Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parsnip Peas Potatoes Radish Salsify Spinach Early Turnip All Herbs	IN OPEN GROUND Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Squash Herbs	IN OPEN GROUND Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga	IN OPEN GROUND Beans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cabbage for cold-frames Cauliflower for coldframes Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas
GILT-EDGE	IN OPEN GROUND Bean, B. Windsor Beets Carrot Leek Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce Onion Parsnip Parsley Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parsnip Peas Potatoes Radish Salsify Spinach Early Turnip All Herbs	IN OPEN GROUND Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Squash Herbs	IN OPEN GROUND Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga	IN OPEN GROUND Beans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cabbage for cold-frames Cauliflower for coldframes Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas
CAULIFLOWER	IN OPEN GROUND Bean, B. Windsor Beets Carrot Leek Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce Onion Parsnip Parsley Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parsnip Peas Potatoes Radish Salsify Spinach Early Turnip All Herbs	IN OPEN GROUND Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Squash Herbs	IN OPEN GROUND Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga	IN OPEN GROUND Beans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cabbage for cold-frames Cauliflower for coldframes Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas
LARGEST	IN OPEN GROUND Bean, B. Windsor Beets Carrot Leek Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce Onion Parsnip Parsley Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parsnip Peas Potatoes Radish Salsify Spinach Early Turnip All Herbs	IN OPEN GROUND Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Squash Herbs	IN OPEN GROUND Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga	IN OPEN GROUND Beans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cabbage for cold-frames Cauliflower for coldframes Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas
SUREST	IN OPEN GROUND Bean, B. Windsor Beets Carrot Leek Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce Onion Parsnip Parsley Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parsnip Peas Potatoes Radish Salsify Spinach Early Turnip All Herbs	IN OPEN GROUND Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Squash Herbs	IN OPEN GROUND Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga	IN OPEN GROUND Beans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cabbage for cold-frames Cauliflower for coldframes Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas
FINEST	IN OPEN GROUND Bean, B. Windsor Beets Carrot Leek Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce Onion Parsnip Parsley Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parsnip Peas Potatoes Radish Salsify Spinach Early Turnip All Herbs	IN OPEN GROUND Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Squash Herbs	IN OPEN GROUND Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga	IN OPEN GROUND Beans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip	IN OPEN GROUND Cabbage for cold-frames Cauliflower for coldframes Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas

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